

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 9.

LIVESTOCK VALUATION INCREASED.

Another decision favoring meat and live stock interests was handed down this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington when the Commission ordered Western railroads to increase the liability valuation of livestock transported by them. The increases average from one-third to one-half the values now allowed by the roads in settling damage cases. Packers contended along with livestock shippers that values were figured too low by the roads, and have now won their contention.

The decision handed down by the Commission on Tuesday of this week was in the case of the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners and others against the A. T. & S. F. and other Western railroads. The Commission held that the Cummins amendment has in effect abolished in interstate commerce the whole system of released rates based on agreed valuation as distinguished from actual value. The decision of the Commission, however, recognized the right of the Western roads to charge rates on live stock based upon the value of the animals.

The Commission held that, taking each class of animals by itself and making due allowance for the minimum, maximum and average values of each, the scheduled valuations carried by the Western roads in their livestock shipping contracts are unjustly and unreasonably low and not representative of the average values of the animals shipped thereunder. The Commission ordered the roads to increase the average valuation by one-half.

For instance, the roads offer to apply the regular tariff rates on horses valued at not over \$100. The Commission fixes the value at \$150. The valuation of colts was increased from \$50 to \$75; on each ox, from \$50 to \$75; on cows, from \$30 to \$50; on calves, from \$10 to \$20; on hogs, from \$10 to \$15, and on sheep from \$3 to \$5.

Effective October 15, the roads will be compelled to assess the ordinary or rates previously existing before the enactment of the Cummins law upon such livestock as is not valued above the increased valuations named. The Commission declared unreasonable the proposal of the roads to assess a 3 per cent. excess rate when liability through increased valuation is increased 50 per cent., and a 5 per cent. excess rate when the liability is increased 100 per cent.

The Commission held that reasonable rates

for the transportation of any animal of actual value exceeding the amount specified will exceed the present rates by not more than 2 per cent. of said present rate for each per cent. or fraction of actual value over and above that fixed as the average value.

PACKERS WIN ANOTHER RATE CASE.

On August 25 the Interstate Commerce Commission threw out the attempt of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company and other lines to increase the rates and change the regulations governing shipments of packinghouse products, fresh meats and other articles carried in peddler cars in Southwestern territory. The effort to cancel the mileage commodity also was turned down.

The Commission ordered the defendant lines "to maintain for at least two years after September 15, 1915, the present relationship of rates on fresh meats and packing house products for transportation in peddler cars to the carload rates on fresh meats and on packinghouse products, respectively, with a minimum charge equivalent to the fresh meat rate on 10,000 pounds to the final destination of the car, between the points of origin and the points of destination named in the schedules covered by said order of suspension."

The plaintiffs were the Cudahy, Swift, Armour, Morris and Sulzberger companies.

PACKERS WIN LICENSE TAX CASE.

The case of Armour & Company against the State of Virginia, C. Lee Moore, State Auditor, and commissioners of the revenue in different Virginia cities, involving the right of that concern to do business in the State without paying a State merchants' license tax in each city, is to be reviewed by the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

Action was brought by Armour & Company in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond to establish their claim to partial immunity from assessment for merchant's license taxes. The court rendered a decree in favor of the packers July 30, 1915.

While the company indicated its readiness to take out merchants' licenses based on its purchases, it claimed the right to deduct for merchandise manufactured by itself in other States. The law allows resident manufacturers to make such deductions in the case of products they manufacture.

The contention of Armour & Company was that section 45 of the tax bill, as amended, operated to discriminate in favor of resident manufacturers and to impose upon non-resident manufacturers a burden of taxation which was not imposed upon resident manufacturers. It was further held that section 45 was in conflict with the interstate commerce laws and therefore unconstitutional and void. These contentions being upheld by the court, a permanent injunction was issued which prohibited assessment and collection of the merchants' license tax.

In the appeal for a writ of error and supersedesas, which were awarded the State last week, it was set forth that the decree perpetrating the injunction is erroneous because section 45, as amended, when rightly construed, is not a violation of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

PERMIT TRADE WITH DENMARK.

It is reported from London this week that Danish importers have virtually completed an arrangement with Great Britain by which goods shipped to Denmark, consigned to members of the Merchant Guild at Copenhagen, will not be stopped by the British authorities. The arrangement is the same as that with the Netherlands Overseas Trust, except that shipments must be made to individual members of the Guild. But the organization guarantees that such consignments will not reach the Central Powers. Representatives of the Guild will be stationed in London to keep in touch with the exporters and the British authorities, so that a smooth working of the system may be insured.

REVISING SERUM REGULATIONS.

It having been discovered that some cases of foot-and-mouth disease in the recent outbreak were traceable to the use of poor hog cholera serum, the Department of Agriculture plans to revise the present regulations and rules governing the manufacture, inspection and sale of serums, and to make them stricter.

Notice of this intention was given out last week and a meeting between the Department's experts and private parties interested in serum was held this week in Washington. Although some modifications in the proposed amendments will be made, it is expected that the regulations will be tightened up somewhat and made to apply to all kinds of serums.

August 28, 1915.

MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Possibilities and Prospects in That Part of the World

By Dr. E. C. Joss, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The visit of Dr. Joss to Australasia was made about two years ago. War conditions have absolutely altered the situation, as The National Provisioner's staff correspondent in Australia has reported in his regular letters appearing from month to month in the columns of The National Provisioner. But it is nevertheless interesting to get a general idea of the meat production possibilities of that part of the world.]

Meat-Inspection Laws and Regulations.

Federal inspection of meat intended for exportation is provided by the Australian commerce act of 1905, and is conducted under the direction of the minister of trades and customs, who is empowered to make rules and regulations governing the conduct of inspection. The federal comptroller general of customs, Mr. Stephen Mills, is the directing head of the Commonwealth meat-inspection service.

The regulations and instructions issued by the department of trades and customs governing the inspection and exportation of meat and meat food products require an ante-mortem and post-mortem examination at the time of slaughter of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats, the meat or products of which are intended for export shipment. Supervision is also extended to the preparation of canned meats, extracts, etc. Department officers are empowered to grade meat as to quality when offered for export and may reject all carcasses not considered in a fat prime condition or those showing faulty dressing or other conditions objectionable to the trade. Fees for inspection are charged and collected by collectors of customs at the time the meat is exported as follows:

Beef and veal, per carcass, 3d. (about 6 cents).

Pigs, per carcass, 1d. (about 2 cents).

Lambs, sheep and goats, per carcass 1/4d. (about 1/2 cent).

Canned, preserved, piece, and other meat, per 100 lbs., 1/2d. (about 1 cent).

Under the "Slaughtering and inspection act of 1908" the New Zealand government has provided for the inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats slaughtered for export, and for a similar inspection of all animals slaughtered for domestic consumption in municipalities of more than 2,000 inhabitants. The main features of the present law are:

(1) Federal inspection at all meat export works.

(2) Federal inspection of meats for consumption in towns and cities of more than 2,000 people.

(3) Issuance of annual licenses for all slaughterhouses and meat export works.

(4) Collecting fees from slaughterers to defray the cost of inspection.

(5) Remuneration for carcasses condemned.

(6) Government loans to municipalities to erect abattoirs.

Fees are charged by the government in connection with the slaughter and inspection act as follows:

For registration of municipal abattoirs, £5 (about \$25).

Annual license to meat export works, £1 (about \$5).

Annual license to slaughterhouse other

than abattoirs and meat export works, 10s. (about \$2.50).

Inspection fees:

Cattle per head, 4d. (about 8 cents).

For every 12 or fraction of 12 calves, pigs or sheep, 3d. (about 6 cents).

The meat inspection of New Zealand is administered by the livestock and meat division of the Department of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, the chief of the service being a veterinarian, Dr. C. J. Reakes.

Transportation of Export Meat.

Although the meat export works of Australia and New Zealand are located at or near the ports of export, few of the works are arranged so that frozen meat can be loaded directly from the establishment into the ship's hold. Frozen meat is usually conveyed from the meat works or cold storage plants to the ship's side by wagon, motor truck, insulated railway cars, or barges. It is then transferred into the hold of the vessel, and with as little delay as possible packed tightly into the refrigerator compartments. It was stated that the frozen meat is carried at a temperature ranging from 10 to 15 degs. Fahr. during the oversea voyage.

While there is a large fleet of freighters conveying frozen meat cargoes from Australasian ports to the United Kingdom, continental Europe, and the Far East, there are

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GERMANY TO LIMIT USE OF MEAT.

Germany is facing the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population by 40 or 50 per cent., according to a report compiled by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin. On the other hand, the report says, the bread card system operated by the Government since soon after the war began has resulted in a surplus of wheat and rye flour, which will make possible an increase in the bread allowance during the coming year.

Introduction of a meat card scheme to restrict consumption and at the same time insure reasonable prices to the masses is predicted.

From statistics gathered before the war it is estimated that Germany depended upon imports from other nations for about 27.3 per cent. of her foodstuffs. "In analyzing effect of these figures upon the general situation," says the report, "it should be borne in mind that Germany's isolation is not a complete one, since about 8,300,000 bushels of wheat have been brought in since the outbreak of the war and not much less of fodder, which is about one-tenth of normal imports per year." Importations of butter and meat from Holland, Denmark and Sweden are said to have been considerable, while fish were secured in large quantities from Norway.

In this connection the report points out that "it can be assumed that one-quarter of the normal demand for foodstuffs has been brought in. A further advantage will be found in the fact that since the beginning of hostilities the German army in the field has been supported to a certain extent from

products of the occupied territory, which saving in home products can be estimated at 5 to 6 per cent."

The aggregated saving over peace consumption of all foodstuffs is estimated at from 15 to 17 per cent. The bread card is credited with saving about 20 per cent. of the bread consumption. "Interest is now centered," continues the report, "on the outlook for 1915-16 and it is generally conceded that in respect to wheat and rye, no difficulties will arise if the next crop should not be a bumper one."

It is estimated that on the basis of the present bread card distribution a demand for about 7,380,000 tons of breadstuffs must be supplied from a supply ranging from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons, not including 33,570,000 bushels of flour left over from last year's crop.

"The conclusion is," the report declares, "that all demands for breadstuffs and potatoes can be filled. It will be possible to increase the amount of bread per head on the bread card, and sugar and milk will be sufficiently supplied. The meat consumption, however, will have to undergo restrictions and it seems that a limitation of 40 to 50 per cent. will have to be figured with."

MEAT SITUATION IN FRANCE.

War has all but doubled the meat consumption in France. Each soldier at the front receives over a pound a day (500 grammes) and those at the rear 400 grammes. This makes an army consumption of between 5,000 and 6,000 beves a day, which is nearly equal to the entire consumption of France in peacetime. This has greatly reduced French cattle stocks for beef, which is chiefly given to the soldiers. For mutton and pork, it is not the same thing at all; and the change in current prices has not been so great for these. So far as importation is concerned, it is better to limit calculations to beef, says a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.

Here there are two questions which the government will have to help solve. The first is the supply for present consumption. The second, which interferes with the first, is the reconstruction of French cattle-growing. Everything must be sacrificed to the latter; but it must be remembered that French stock was in a high state of development, with heavy exports, at the breaking out of war, and it is far from being exhausted.

Simply, it is necessary that the national stock should recuperate for the future well-being of the country. If foreign dealers who are anxious to profit by the present juncture would get this in mind—that French demand is not because of any approach of war famine, but for the sake of keeping up to normal conditions in the future—they would not let their exigencies spoil their sales.

It might also be remembered that, for present needs, there is considerable ready competition, particularly from South America—and this will increase—and that, for the near future, Morocco and Madagascar among French dominions and Russia and Roumania in Europe are likely to be able to furnish all that is needed. In general, those who speculate on any permanence in war needs run the risk of being left out when war is over—which may be sooner than is expected.

WRAPPED MEAT DECISION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Hams and Bacon Need Not Be Marked With Net Weight

A decision has been issued by the attorney-general of Pennsylvania covering the marking of weights on wrapped meats. He rules that under the State law wrapped hams and bacon are not package goods, and therefore do not come under the terms of the law requiring the marking of net weight on the wrapping.

This decision conforms to that of the Federal Government under the Federal net weight law. It also agrees with rulings in California and other States where the State laws require net weight markings on package goods or meats sold in containers. It is held that ham and bacon wrappings are not containers. The fact has been generally realized that net weights cannot be marked on wrapped meats with accuracy, because of shrinkage after wrapping, and that net weight requirements applied to wrapped meats achieve no practical benefit.

The Pennsylvania ruling was made in response to an inquiry from James Sweeney, chief of the State Bureau of Standards. He asked for an opinion as to whether hams, bacon and similar commodities, when enclosed in the casings in which they are usually packed, are package goods within the meaning of the Pennsylvania act of 1913, requiring all package goods to bear a statement on the label of weight, measure or numerical count.

The attorney-general says in his judgment they are not package goods. The same question arose under the Federal act, and the United States authorities decided that hams, bacon, etc., were not package goods and need not carry the weight. In New York State, however, the attorney-general is taking the position that these goods are package goods and must bear the weight.

The opinion of the Pennsylvania attorney-general is as follows:

Relying to your inquiry under date of the 11th inst., relative to the application of the act of June 24, 1913, P. L. 965, to wrapped hams, bacon and other commodities, I beg to advise as follows:

It is apparent that the object of the act is to protect purchasers against fraud and deception as to the quantity or amount of the commodity purchased.

Section 7 of the act provides: "If in package form, the quantity of the contents shall be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count: Provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted; and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made by the chief of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Standards.

Your specific question is, "under the provisions of that section, Do hams and bacon covered with paper or cloth, or sold in wrappings of any kind, constitute a package within the meaning of the law?"

The answer to this question suggests itself very readily when it is borne in mind that the object of this legislation is to protect persons in the purchase of commodities "in package form"; in other words, where commodities are sold per package, or by the package as such, as of a given weight or quantity, without weighing or measuring. In such case, the law provides that "the quantity of the contents shall be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count," obviously so that the purchaser will in that way be advised and know the quantity of the contents received. The term "package form" was accordingly intended to apply to such commodities as are put up in artificially determined sizes or quantities, fixed by the manufacturer or merchant, and intended to pass as such.

Section 1 of the act provides: "that the word 'commodity,' as used in this act, shall be taken to mean any tangible personal property sold or offered for sale." Hams and bacon, therefore, would come under this broad definition of the term "commodity"; but whether the sale of hams and bacon covered with paper or cloth, or sold in wrappings of any kind, would be a sale "in package form" would depend on whether or not they were sold per package as such or by separate and individual weight. You do not state the facts on this point necessary to specifically determine the question, but if I understand correctly, hams and bacon so covered or wrapped are not sold per package as such, the weight of the hams and bacon not being uniform, but are in each instance sold by weight per ham or bacon as wrapped, of which the purchaser is fully aware.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that, as to hams and bacon covered with paper, cloth or other wrapping and so sold, the act does not apply, and in such case it is not necessary that the quantity of the contents be marked on the outside of such package. The words "in package form" were similarly construed in reference to the same subject matter in the case of the State v. Swift & Co., 120 N. W. Repr., 1,127 (Neb.).

The reasoning in this opinion applies to all other commodities referred to in your communication. If they are sold per package as such, "the quantity of the contents must be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count," as the act provides. If they are wrapped merely for sanitary purposes and are so sold, but in each instance are weighed, though with the container, covering or wrapper, of which the purchaser is fully aware, the act does not apply.

WRAPPED MEATS IN CALIFORNIA.

California weight and measure authorities have renewed prosecution of packers for selling wrapped meats without marking net weight of contents. A year ago packers won similar test cases. The last California Legislature, however, passed an amendment to the weights and measures act, which was drafted under State Sealer Johnson's direction for the purpose of "nailing" the meat trade. It reads as follows:

"Any person who, by himself, or his employee or agent, or as the employee or agent of another, shall sell or offer to expose for sale, any commodity, produce, article or thing in a less quantity than the true net weight, or true net measure thereof, or in a less quantity than he represents it to be or contain, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Sealer Johnson has made the following statement concerning the case:

"This amendment, which became effective June 8 of this year, clearly defines net weight and net measure as distinguished from gross weight and gross measure, the contents of the container, as distinguished from the container, and firmly establishes the fact that wrappings, wrappers or containers are

not a part or portion of the commodity, produce or article sold or offered for sale. The wrappings on smoked meats are not containers and are in no respect made necessary in the sale of smoked meats excepting as they (like wrappings in general) may provide for sanitation.

"While the wrappings on smoked meats and similar wrappings are not containers, it disregards and eliminates them entirely as a part or portion of the commodity wrapped when 'sold or offered for sale.' Although the law of sanitation demands the wrapping of smoked meats, it is the opinion of this department that this law does not necessitate the present trade custom."

NEW YORK NET WEIGHT CASE.

The Attorney General of New York has filed his brief in the test case against meat packers under the State law requiring the marking of net weights on food packages. The case was brought in Yonkers against Armour & Company for failing to mark net weights on ham and bacon wrappings. The packers contend that such wrappings are not containers and the law does not apply. They claim that no good is accomplished, but much injustice is done, by forcing the marking of net weights on wrapped meats. Their brief will be filed later.

The State's contentions as set forth in the Attorney General's brief cover the following:

1. "The wrapper for bacon sold was a container within the meaning of Article 2 of the General Business Law." It is asserted at the outset that no case law in New York State or in any other decides this question. The New York Legislature has defined a container as a wrapper, as well as carton, box, crate, barrel, keg, drum, parcel, jar, bag, package, etc., it is contended, and the terms of the law make it quite clear that the wrappings in dispute constitute a container.

"The New York Statute is radical, a step in advance," the brief continues, "and intended to reach all cases where goods at the

(Continued on page 42.)

IMPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

War needs abroad have decreased imports of meats and meat products into the United States materially. A trade which began to assume considerable proportions with the removal of meat duties was suddenly cut down when Europe's war orders took up all available supplies from South American and Australian sources. Government inspection figures on imported meats show a decrease of one-third in beef imports for the first half of 1915. And practically all of what did come in was reshipped to Europe for war purposes, merely having come this way because of the availability of steamship refrigeration by this route.

Official figures of imports of meats into the United States for the month of June and the first six months of the year, with comparisons, are as follows:

From:	Fresh and refrigerated meats.		Canned and cured meats, Pounds.	Other products, Pounds.	Total, Pounds.
	Beef, Pounds.	Other, Pounds.			
Argentina	15,222,350	3,289,360	192	29,588	18,541,499
Australia			27,432	4,480	31,912
Canada	179,584	193,281	203,257	12	676,134
Uruguay	59,136				59,136
Other countries			33,760	4,963	38,723
Total, June, 1915.	15,561,070	3,482,650	204,641	39,043	19,347,404
Total, June, 1914	37,808,946	7,895,981	287,778	205,315	49,645,023
Total, January-June, 1915	80,013,905	9,526,411	2,828,748	1,360,337	94,029,661
Total, January-June, 1914	132,961,940	18,090,351	9,683,113	2,737,200	163,493,204
Condemned in June, 1915: Beef, 3,969 pounds; mutton, 358 pounds; pork, 20 pounds; total, 4,347 pounds.					
Refused entry: Beef, 10,793 pounds; pork, 394 pounds; total, 11,189 pounds.					

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packinghouse practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

CURING BEEF FOR EXPORT.

An Eastern packer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

For some time past we have been curing what is known as naval export beef. Recently we received a very large contract from a concern who demanded a guarantee that the meat would keep from nine months to a year in all climates, whether stored in a refrigerator or not. We find other concerns are furnishing beef with this guarantee. Is there some formula which enables them to take this risk, and if so, can you give us any information concerning it?

What is known as a heavy cure for barreled beef is as follows: Place a peck of coarse or capping salt in the bottom of the barrel. Rub each piece of beef as packed with fine salt in which has been mixed one-half pound of saltpeter. Put another peck of capping salt on top of the barrel when packed. Head up tight and fill the barrel through the bung with 100 degree plain pickle. Roll the barrel three or four times while curing, say in 25 to 30 days.

Beef thus packed will keep any reasonable length of time in any reasonable temperature. The "heaviness" of the cure may be further helped by partially curing meats before packing as above directed.

COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

The following has been received from a California subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have been reading in the National Provisioner about the building of steel structures for cold storage in the East. I am going to put up a reinforced concrete building and would like to install a cement cold stor-

age room at the same time. My ceiling is 14 ft. 6 in., so that I would have plenty of room. I do a thousand pounds a day in meat; may do more soon. If I can install a box, as stated, of reinforced concrete that would be perfectly dry and would not sweat, I would like to do so. Would a wooden box be more suitable?

Your idea of construction is all right. Brick, however, seems to be the popular idea in packinghouse and cold storage construction. Up-to-date insulation is imperative, however, no matter what the outer construction may be. This is usually governed by cost and perhaps other conditions to some extent; for instance, climate. Any of our advertisers in the construction and insulation business are reliable and worthy of consultation, if your proposition warrants that expense.

Get the best; even if it costs a little more, it is by far the cheapest in the long run in every respect. Reconstructing buildings of this kind is not only a big, unnecessary expense, but vastly inconvenient.

CURING OILY BACON.

A New York meat man asks the following questions:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us a few suggestions as to how to firm bacon? Also in what temperature should bacon be hung after being smoked?

To "firm up" grassy or oily bacon is well nigh impossible. There is very little if any choice between dry and pickle cure in this instance. Wash in cold water and drain thoroughly before applying the smoke, and smoke as cold as possible. When smoked cool off thoroughly, and keep in the cooler around 38 to 40 degs. Fahr. Handle as little as possible. Some packers freeze this class of bacon fresh, and dispose of it in that condition.

Smoked meat should be kept in a cool ventilated room, not too cold, as when it comes out it is liable to sweat when exposed to a higher temperature. The sooner smoked meats are disposed of the better, in every respect.

NEW PATENTS.

Patents recently granted by the United States Commissioner of Patents at Washington include the following:

1,149,525. SLICING APPARATUS. Alexander Kennedy, Peckham, London, England. Filed November 12, 1914. Serial No. 871,698. In apparatus for slicing food, a tray member to receive food, a supporting member for the tray, means carried by the tray to secure the food thereon, and interlocking pin and slot connections for securing the tray to the support, the connections being so constructed and arranged that relative movement between the said two members for their engagement and disengagement occurs in a plane that is transverse to the plane in which the food is to be sliced; substantially as described.

1,147,923. MEAT-HOLDER FOR SLICING-MACHINES. Austin Bond, Liscard, England. Filed November 25, 1912. Serial No. 733,525. In a cutting machine of the class described, a holder comprising an outer box portion, an internal box portion positioned within said outer box portion, a handle carried by said internal box portion, said outer box portion provided with a plurality of enlarged apertures, said internal box portion provided with a plurality of spurs passing through said enlarged apertures, a spring latch pivotally secured to said outer box portion, said inner box portion provided with a plurality of apertures, said spring latch provided with a projecting pin adapted to fit in one of said apertures formed in said inner box portion for holding said inner box portion in a set position relative to said outer box portion, and said inner box portion adapted to be drawn within said outer box portion for withdrawing said spurs within said apertures whereby an article gripped by said spurs, will be readily disengaged from said spurs.

1,149,966. MEAT AND FOOD CUTTER. Nelson R. Streeter, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed December 12, 1913. Serial No. 806,314. In a meat and food cutter, a cylindrical body, a plurality of flat blades arranged interiorly of said cylindrical body having straight cutting edges extending parallel with the longitudinal axis of said body, the end of said blades at the discharge end of said body being increased in thickness on the sides opposite the cutting edges, a relatively stationary cutter element secured to the discharge end of said body, a plurality of flat blades extending radially and inwardly of said cutter element and having cutting edges extending in alignment with the first mentioned cutting edges.

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Pa.; Frank J. Sullivan (Sullivan Packing Co.), Detroit,
Mich.; A. T. Danahy (Danahy Packing Co.),
Buffalo, N. Y.

MEAT IMPORTS MUCH LESS

Official figures reveal the decrease in meat imports into the United States due to the war conditions and needs abroad, which have diverted what imports were coming to our markets since the removal of the meat duties. The federal meat inspection service is supposed to inspect all imported meats, and it keeps a record of the importations.

For the first six months of 1915 it reports imports of 80,013,905 pounds of fresh and refrigerated beef, compared to 132,961,940 pounds for a like period of 1914. This is a heavy falling off, but even these figures are deceptive, since practically all of the imported beef was re-shipped to Europe to satisfy war needs. It came via New York simply because refrigerated steamer space was available on this route when it could not be obtained direct.

Of these beef imports practically all was from Argentina, but small quantities coming from Uruguay and Canada, and none whatever from Australia, which a year ago was beginning considerable shipments to North

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

America. But the meat exports of that country are now under the control of the British government for war purposes, and none comes this way. In fact, the strange spectacle exists of a meat scarcity in Australia, and the actual importation of some kinds of meat into that country from outside to supply local needs.

Our own domestic supplies of beef are none too plentiful, but even these have been drawn on to fill imperative foreign orders, both dressed beef and live cattle. Conditions are favorable for an increase of beef production, and increased marketings of cattle indicate that this is under way; whether in sufficient volume to have any marked effect on the price situation remains to be seen.

A POOR ANTI-OLEO POLICY

A zealous food official of the State of Missouri some weeks ago resurrected a forgotten statute which prohibits the making or sale of oleomargarine within the State which is colored in any way. It was admitted that the law was passed by a "granger" legislature at the instigation of a farmer member acting solely in what he considered to be the interests of the butter producer.

The law was forgotten as soon as passed, and never enforced. In fact, it was so completely out of mind that a statute passed some years later regulating oleomargarine was apparently enacted without knowledge of the existence of the other law. Therefore no specific provision was made in the later bill for repealing the old granger act.

Now the food official referred to digs up the old law and declares that he will enforce it. Pretty much everybody acknowledges that this statute is a dead letter, but the food officer either sees a chance for notoriety and possible political advancement in it, or else he has a brief from the butter interests.

The law was so manifestly irrational and unfair that the State's attorney to whom the food official applied refused to prosecute under it. The food officer then went to the Missouri attorney general and secured an opinion that the law was still alive and could be enforced. Under this ruling warrants were issued against several manufacturers of and dealers in oleomargarine, and the food commissioner announces that he will carry through the prosecutions.

Whether he really expects to succeed is a question; perhaps the notoriety he will get out of it is sufficient. It is contended that this ancient law was rendered null and void by the later statute, under which Missouri has been operating for some years.

It is believed that cases brought under it will be thrown out on this ground. Even if they are not, it is hard to see how convictions can be secured under such a radical and unfair law. It was "granger" legislation

of the typical prejudiced type, and though the butter interests would like to enforce such cut-throat laws today, they realize that the old methods no longer go with the public. Their ends must be attained in more plausible fashion.

Whatever the motive behind this revival of Middle Age methods in Missouri, it is bound to react in favor of oleomargarine. This product is now too widely recognized as having a standing of its own in the food market, and to revive a dead statute to shut it out will only increase the feeling in its favor, and against the methods of its competitors, who seek by law to attain a monopoly of the market for price-raising purposes.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH OUTBREAKS

Although sporadic cases of foot-and-mouth disease continue to crop up, Federal and State officials are succeeding in keeping them localized. There are now about 30 cases in the Middle West. Cook county, Illinois, had 18 cases, Lake county has nine, while McDonough county has a few.

No new cases have been reported in the other isolated districts, here and there about the country, including New York, and none are expected. The States of Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota have but one case each.

The bureau has found out that the cases which broke out within the city limits of Hornell, Steuben county, New York, on July 29, when a herd of 20 cattle was attacked, were due to a drove of infected swine. This infection was a mystery for several weeks, inasmuch as there had been no known cases of the disease within a radius of 75 miles of Hornell; nor did a search discover other herds. However, the infected swine, the source of the trouble, were found within one-half a mile of Hornell. They had been carrying around a mild form of the scourge for some time, and communicated it to the cattle through drainage.

In fact, the authorities have come to the conclusion that these mild cases among swine, so hard to detect, were an important factor in the disastrous spread of the disease last fall and spring.

The reason why swine have not been more closely watched heretofore is that the lesions are not so easily seen by casual observers. The Bureau authorities explain that stomatitis, especially in the necrotic form, is a common sequence of hog cholera, while traumas of the feet, especially contusions of the plantar cushion, are frequent in swine which have been driven or shipped. Consequently, an owner of swine showing such symptoms pays little attention to them, and thus the disease works its way along insidiously until it becomes chronic, and also has been communicated to herds of cattle.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Baker Beef Company's plant at Troy, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Armour and Company's branch house at Houston, Texas, has been destroyed by fire.

The abattoir of John J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

A warehouse is being erected at Goliad, Texas, by the Magnolia Cotton and Oil Mill Company.

The Winnsboro Cotton Oil Co., Winnsboro, Texas, will erect warehouse with a capacity of 1,000 bales.

A plant to crush coquina for fertilizer will be established by H. Sisson at Indian River City, Fla.

The abattoir, packing plant and cold storage house of the Independent Meat Co., east of North Yakima, Wash., has been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

An addition with a yearly capacity of 100,000 tons will be built to the fertilizer plant of the Standard Guano Company's plant at Curtis Bay, Md. Cost, \$100,000.

The Ocilla Oil & Fertilizer Co., Ocilla, Ga., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and contemplate adding ice and cold storage plant and oil refinery.

The Hodgson Oil Refining Co., Athens, Ga., to refine cottonseed oil, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by E. R. Hodgson, H. H. Gordon, Jr., and others.

Wm. H. Camp, Inc., Petersburg, Va., has been organized with a capital stock of \$75,000. The officers are: President, M. A. Camp; vice-president, M. J. Camp, and secretary and treasurer, L. Smith Acree.

The Cayuga Lake Products Company have incorporated to operate slaughter houses, stock yards, etc., with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are H. S. Haskins, G. Thompson and E. C. Pomeroy, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Chataqua Producers Company, Inc., Jamestown, N. Y., has been incorporated to raise and deal in live stock, poultry, farm and dairy products. The incorporators are: G. H. Gilberds, D. D. Pratt and A. T. Pratt. Capital stock, \$25,000.

The Cain Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by William Cain, O. F. Jones, A. T. Park, J. H. Cain and L. D. North, to conduct buying and selling of packing house products, meats, grains, etc.

The Canned Food Export Corporation, New York, N. Y., to deal in cattle, livestock, butchering, meat packing, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

by A. F. Garbe, H. A. Bingham, R. A. Van Voorhis, all of 32 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

License to do business in Oklahoma has been granted to the Cottonseed Crushers Liability Underwriters of Paris, Texas. The company proposes to write the compensation risks of cottonseed oil mills and gins in this

FELIN ENLARGES PHILA. PLANT.

The pork packing plant of John J. Felin & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia is to be enlarged by the addition of a new cold storage warehouse, smoke houses, etc. The plant is practically new, having been completed only a few years ago, when it was extensively described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner. But increasing business already demands enlargement.

The improvements are to be made from plans drawn by C. B. Comstock, the well-known packinghouse architect. They include a new cold storage warehouse, new smoke houses and changes in the lard department.

The cold storage warehouse is to be 60 x 100 feet, six stories and basement. The basement contains 93 cement pickle vats. The first floor is given up to loading dock, shipping room and beef sales cooler. The second floor contains the freezing room, the third floor the sausage room and freezer. The other floors are for general cold storage.

The building is designed of flat slab reinforced concrete, with steel cores in the columns. The outside walls are carried on brackets, making the insulation continuous from basement to roof. All floors are finished with vitrified paving brick. Insulation is made up of sheet cork.

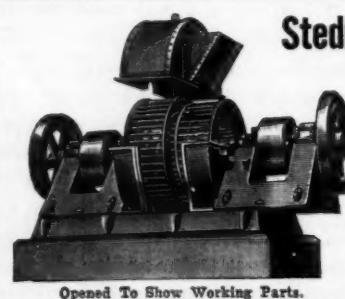
The smoke houses contain five houses 9 x 12 feet inside on each floor, five stories high, with firing space in the basement. The houses all face an aisle in the center of each floor, which has a ventilator at each end on each floor. The grate floors and tracking are supported by steel channels.

The smoke houses and elevator shaft are all enclosed in solid brick walls. The opening into the elevator shaft and the smoke houses on the first floor are protected with standard fire doors. Each house is protected by reinforced steel doors on each floor. The general arrangement makes it practically impossible for fire in the smoke houses to communicate to the general plant.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Values Steady—Trading Light—Good Western Shipment—Hogs Steady—Weights Maintained—Packing Liberal.

The movement of hog product values during the past week has been within narrow limits, with the tendency of prices showing very little of a pronounced character. The buying has been of fair volume in futures and there is a steady demand for product resulting in continued liberal shipments from packing centers and there is some tendency to look for a moderate decrease in meat stocks for the month although there is some question whether the lard stock will show much change.

The statistics this month have shown continuation of very liberal shipments of product from Chicago into distribution both in the way of cured meats and in the way of fresh meats. The packing has, however, continued quite liberal compared with last year when the conditions were upset, however, by the demoralized condition following the outbreak of the war. The statistics for the week show the total hog packing to have been 373,000 against 378,000 the previous week and 349,000 last year. Since March 1 the total has been 12,784,000 against 10,682,000 a year ago.

A statement was published this week by a western authority giving the percentage of hogs in the country this season compared with last year at the same time. The figures show Ohio, 100; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 96; Missouri, 92; Iowa, 99; Missouri, 102; North Dakota, 106; South Dakota, 96; Nebraska, 101; Kansas, 96, and Oklahoma, 90. The difficulty with the figures of comparison as to the number of hogs in the country seems to be that they are rather difficult of interpretation as shown by the final movement of hogs to market.

The question of the supply of hogs is one which, of course, is most seriously important, particularly with the present conditions as to the supply feed stuffs, the low prices for feed stuffs, and the low prices for wheat and low prices for vegetables. With the better supply of food stuff this year, the price of vegetables is likely to enter into the question of distribution of meats to a considerable extent and this may explain in part the fact that the low prices for hog product compared with last year has not brought the distribution hoped for.

The situation of the market is rendered more complicated by the developments which have taken place during the past week. The uneasiness and grave apprehension caused by the sinking of the Arabic and fear of a break in foreign relations has made an extremely conservative feeling and is an important factor in the export situation. The exchange market is also in a position which makes business increasingly difficult and the increase in the cost to the other side appears to be commensurate to the discount in the exchange. The position which has been taken by a good many houses owing to the

conditions of exchange, is that settlement must be made on the basis of American gold in America. Business with the Continent has been carried on in this manner, but it has been quite difficult to persuade English buyers that such method was necessary. Americans have not been willing to sell excepting on American terms, and English buyers are rather disposed to insist on continuation of ordinary methods of payment.

Various important suggestions have been made as to relieving the situation. A leading foreign banking house has suggested the three alternatives, shipments of gold, sale of American securities held abroad, or the opening of foreign credits here in the way of loans or sale of bonds. Undoubtedly some steps will be taken to check the decline in exchange. It is believed by some leading interest that the balance in favor of the United States will be \$2,000,000,000 by the end of the present calendar year.

The exports of meats the past week were of fairly good totals, although by no means as heavy as they have been on several preceding weeks, the aggregate amounting to just a little under 15,000,000 lbs., and since November 1 the total shipments have been 664,000,000 lbs., an increase of 373,000,000 lbs. over last year. The exports of lard for the week were again small, amounting to only 5,400,000 lbs. and the shipments are slowly falling off even compared with the shipments during the demoralized condition of affairs a year ago.

A good deal of attention is being directed to the fact that the price of lard is 2c. under last year, the price of ribs 4c. under and the price of pork \$8 a bbl. under last year, with the belief that as the season advances, these quotations will result in a more liberal domestic distribution of product, in the way of fresh meats, if not in the way of cured, while with the prospective smaller cotton crop under a year ago the supply of compound lard will be naturally less to compete with regular lard.

LARD.—The market for spot lard has been quiet again with values showing but little change. Cash demand is light. City steam, 7%@8c. nom.; Middle West, \$8.10@8.20 nom.; Western, \$8.25; refined Continent, \$9.10 nom.; South America, \$9.30 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$9.30; compound lard, 7@7½c.

PORK.—The market is dull and steady. Business in small lots and with liberal supplies at packing buyers show no anxiety. Mess is quoted at \$16.50@17 nom.; clear, \$18.50@20 nom.; family, \$20@22.

BEEF.—The market has again been very quiet with values showing but little change. Quoted: Family, \$19@20 nom.; mess, \$17.50@18 nom.; packet, \$18@18.50 nom.; extra India mess, \$29@30.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared-up to July 15, 1915:

BACON.—Barbados, W. I., 714 lbs.; Bristol, England, 29,780 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 49,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,465 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 492,623 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 745 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 986 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 129,617 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 52,590 lbs.; Havre, France, 1,100,705 lbs.; Hull, England, 475,652 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 923 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,130,602 lbs.; London, England, 157,083 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 140,699 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 5,386 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5,231,348 lbs.; San-

chez, S. D., 413 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 24,928 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 503,719 lbs.

HAMS.—Barbados, W. I., 2,952 lbs.; Bristol, England, 9,090 lbs.; Christiansted, Danish W. I., 1,033 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,859 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 1,689 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 986 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 628 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 217,272 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,112 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,525 lbs.; Hull, England, 514,300 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,307 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 9,619 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,345,353 lbs.; London, England, 178,760 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,723 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 624 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,688 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,532 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 988 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 7,944 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 7,936 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 13,314 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,425 lbs.

LARD.—Acajutla, Salvador, 14,778 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,666 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 89,965 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 5,500 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 6,250 lbs.; Cayenne, Fr. Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Christiansted, Danish W. I., 4,493 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,140 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 61,000 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 7,932 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 8,900 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 189,840 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 2,800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,622 lbs.; Havre, France, 128,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 201,140 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 66,747 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,400 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 7,226 lbs.; Mexico, 1,267 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 41,361 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 5,600 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 115,949 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 3,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,800 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,007,141 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,037 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 42,834 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 78,442 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,300 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 5,947 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 4,300 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 44,770 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Barbados, W. I., 28,923 lbs.; Belize, Br. Honduras, 300 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 11,900 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 55,000 lbs.; Christiansted, Danish W. I., 3,447 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,983 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 130,806 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 101,619 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 77,452 lbs.; Hull, England, 19,600 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,905 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 234,592 lbs.; London, England, 34,287 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,540 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 5,103 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 36,253 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 640 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,247 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 2,592 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 88,028 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 11,309 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Para, Brazil, 150 gals.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 183 bbls.; Bristol, England, 100 bbls.; Christiansted, Danish W. I., 13 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 11 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 28 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 56 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 38 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 20 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 104 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 15 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 13 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 120 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 83 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10 bbls.; Sanchez, San Dom., 41 bbls.; San Domingo, San Dom., 57 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 300 bbls.

PORK HEADS.—Barbados, W. I., 15 tcs., 97 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 240 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 18 bbls.

PORK SNOOTS AND TAILS.—Guadeloupe, W. I., 126 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 93 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 465 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 10 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 100 bxs.; Havana, Cuba, 50 pa.; London, England, 90 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 900 bxs.; Naples, Italy, 20 bxs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 101 pa.; San Domingo, San Dom., 30 pa.

August 28, 1915.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to July 15, 1915:

CATTLE.—Bordeaux, France, 1,022 hd.; St. Nazaire, France, 702 hd.

CURED BEEF.—Barbados, W. I., 74 bbls.; Belize, Br. Honduras, 10 pa., 9 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 35 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 25 pa., 10 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 85 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 16 tcs., 22 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls., 158 tcs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 50 bbls., 18 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 47 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 130 tcs., 150 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 58 bbls., 60 pa.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21 bbls.; Port Barrios, C. A., 15 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 27 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 90 bbls., 60 pa.; San Domingo, San Dom., 34 bbls.; Tilt Cove, 20 bbls.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 174,242 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 8,830 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 123,969 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,602,506 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 26,359 lbs.; Belize, Br. Honduras, 1,800 lbs.; Christiansted, Danish W. I., 5,275 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,250 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 3,500 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 6,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,800 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,675 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 29,300 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,175 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 8,760 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Barbados, W. I., 4 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 700 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs.; London, England, 550 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 20 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,645 tcs.

OLEO STEARINE.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 112 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 34,240 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,658 bbls., 4,504 tcs.

OLEO STOCK.—Havre, France, 100 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 650 tcs.

TALLOW.—Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,248 lbs.; Havre, France, 41,777 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 3,900 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 6,888 lbs.

TONGUES.—Hull, England, 150 pa.; Liverpool, England, 9 bbls.; London, England, 300 cs.

CANNED MEATS.—Bristol, England, 50 pa.; Cape Town, Africa, 330 pa.; Christiania, Norway, 35 cs.; Colon, Panama, 236 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 11,725 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,456 cs.; Havre, France, 7,776 cs., 5,176 pa.; Hull, England, 225 cs.; Liverpool, England, 916 cs.; London, England, 18,355 cs.; Newcastle, England, 475 cs.; Port Barrios, C. A.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, August 19, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Bags.	Cottonseed Bbls.	Cake Bags.	Oil Bbls.	Butter Pkgs.	Hams Boxes.	Tallow Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool	690	...	650	2880	...	...	...	25	223	...
Quebra, Liverpool	...	...	65	80	...	100	...	...	...	...
St. Paul, Liverpool	...	...	876	1936	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnehaha, London	...	...	65	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Buffalo, Hull	...	...	2418	1023	...	...	...	...	2343	...
Galileo, Hull	...	...	790	888	...	...	...	...	3738	...
Zenderdyk, Rotterdam	...	...	3790	...	...	...	...	2744	9670	...
Arkansas, Copenhagen	15749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	...	...	3690	...	200	50	660	...	...	...
Alfred Noble, Havre	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rochebeau, Bordeaux	2300	350	...	101	...	...	...	15	1300	...
Belford, Bordeaux	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
River Oronte, Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti, Marseilles	5190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harhagus, Marseilles	7377	...	1284	254	...	...	30	115	...	...
Harhagus, Oran	2925	...	20	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Buenos Aires, Barcelona	...	...	1460	...	...	...	...	...	925	...
Canopic, Naples	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perugia, Genoa	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duca d'Aosta, Genoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18748	16317	4734	17252	334	200	225	3481	18514	...

4 pa.; Sanchez, San Dom., 35 pa.; San Domingo, San Dom., 244 pa.; Shanghai, China, 14 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 69 pa.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to July 15, 1915:

BUTTER.—Barbados, W. I., 1,712 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 1050 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 480 lbs.; Christiansted, Danish W. I., 2,050 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,049 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,415 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 876 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 12,200 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,179 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 1,006 lbs.

EGGS.—Glasgow, Scotland, 200 cs.; Hull, England, 250 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 15 cs.; London, England, 250 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 40 pa.

CHEESE.—Barbados, W. I., 1,404 lbs.; Bristol, England, 43,215 lbs.; Christiansted, Danish W. I., 384 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,500 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 868 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 21,361 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,496 lbs.; Hull, England, 4,788 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,105 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 7,367 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 58,617 lbs.; London, England, 52,465 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,553 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,773 lbs.; Sanchez, San Dom., 1,466 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 3,127 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 788 lbs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 26.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12 1/4 c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10 1/2 c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10 1/2 c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11 1/4 c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10 1/2 c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8 1/2 c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7 1/2 c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8 1/2 c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7 1/2 c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 6 1/2 c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15 1/2 c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13 1/2 c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10 1/2 c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 1/2 c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10c.

RENOVATED BUTTER IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan state renovated butter law has been so amended that hereafter all tubs and retailer's packages of this substance must be marked "renovated butter." The term "process butter" cannot be used after August 20. Also, all hotels, restaurants or other places that serve renovated butter on their tables are required to post in their dining room a white placard on which is printed in black ink in plain Roman letters not less than three inches in length and two inches in width, the words "Renovated Butter Used Here."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Aug. 21, 1915, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Aug. 21, 1915.	Week ending Aug. 22, 1914.	From Nov. 1, 1914, to Aug. 21, 1915.
United Kingdom	235	412	10,214
Continent	...	...	3,390
So. & Cen. Am.	581	400	9,523
West Indies	1,390	1,397	42,993
Br. No. Am. Col.	135	143	15,244
Other countries	4	...	379
Total	2,345	2,358	81,743

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom	11,065,500	7,821,150	466,812,452
Continent	2,042,250	2,000	162,021,396
So. & Cen. Am.	1,017,552	91,625	2,902,526
West Indies	213,919	112,200	5,955,296
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,480	1,435	132,171
Other countries	10,267	3,000	101,569
Total	14,349,488	802,997	637,925,410

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	1,044,708	5,207,160	227,926,030
Continent	2,435,655	2,000	142,600,253
So. & Cen. Am.	814,171	235,500	20,116,125
West Indies	1,116,544	341,540	18,643,820
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,480	9,000	434,104
Other countries	900	4,000	976,363
Total	5,413,548	5,797,200	416,705,695

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,566	6,637,138	3,815,518
Boston	52	1,393,350	116,730
New Orleans	727	50,000	1,420,600
Montreal	...	6,269,000	61,000
Total week	2,345	14,349,488	5,413,548
Previous week	2,097	21,957,282	3,489,577
Two weeks ago	1,398	6,378,544	2,661,532
Cor. week last yr	2,358	8,029,975	5,797,606

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '14, to Aug. 21, '15, last year. Changes.

Pork, lbs., 16,348,600 19,844,600 Dec. 3,496,000
Meats, lbs., 637,925,410 261,827,600 Inc. 376,097,510
Lard, lbs., 410,705,695 340,667,889 Inc. 70,037,806

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

Liverpool	Glasgow	Rotterdam	Copenhagen
Beef, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Pork barrels	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Bacon	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Canned meats	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Lard, tierces	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Tallow	60sh.	60sh.	90c.
Cottonseed oil	13sh.	65sh.	90c.
Oil Cake	50c.	55c.	70c.
Butter	100sh.	100sh.	150c.

No rates to Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1868

Branch: 204 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

JACOB STERN & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE

Correspondence invited from beef slaughterers, large and small

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—An easier tone has been noted in the tallow market and a light business resulted. The concessions were made by holders who realized that their supplies would soon increase. In most quarters the disposition is manifest to buy from hand to mouth, which of course makes the maintenance of values rather difficult at times. It was contended that the general grease situation was easier and this feature imparted encouragement to tallow buyers.

The absence of export business remains against the list. Much is heard concerning the disordered foreign exchange market and also of the tension over the political situation, but inasmuch as international business has been very limited as far as the tallow trade is concerned, there was no undue unrest as the result of these features.

The London Auction sale resulted in sales of 656 casks of 2,302 offered. Prices were unchanged to 3d. decline. Private cables indicated a rather easy feeling in English quarters relative to the general fat situation.

Prime City Tallow in the local market was quoted at 5½c. nominal and City Specials at 6¼c. loose with last sales at these levels.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been quiet on the basis of 10c. A little business at this level has been claimed.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT.—The market has again been quiet but firm. Offerings are small and with a steady tone; abroad values have been steady to firm. Cochin, 10@10½c. in pipes and 11½@12c. in hhd.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9½@9½c.

PALM OIL.—Prices have been weakened a little with somewhat larger arrivals and rather quiet demand stocks are not large but buyers are very conservative. Prime red spot, 6½@6½c.; to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾@7c.; to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernel, 10@10¼c.; shipments, 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are steady with quiet trade. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—The market has ruled very steady during the week with a rather limited trade. Prices quoted at 6c. in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices have been steady with moderate demand influenced by the market for kindred oils. Spot is quoted at 6@6½c.

OLEO OIL.—Leading continues very quiet for all grades with demand very limited. Extras are quoted at 10@10¼c. and prime at 9@9½c.

GREASES.—The situation is unchanged.

Trade is light and without feature. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c. nom.; bone, 4¾@5½c. nom.; house, 5@5½c. nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 30,066 quarters last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 4,998 sheep and 5,621 lambs last week. Arrivals included only small shipments of casings and glue stock from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 27, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 56,130 quarters; to the Continent, 56,116 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 85,420 quarters; to the Continent, 57,957 quarters; to the United States, 15,838 quarters.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending August 21, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 5,016,400 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests being 9 4/5 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 236,900 pounds, valued averaged 10 cents per pound.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 27.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.59
Cable transfers.....	4.64½
Demand sterling.....	4.63½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.58½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.56½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.99
Bankers' cables.....	5.96
Bankers' checks.....	5.97
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	81%
Cable transfers.....	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	39%
Bankers' sight.....	39%
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	25.70

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 26.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 18@19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½c.; city dressed hogs, 11½c.; city steam lard, 7½c.

Western prices green cuts as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@14c.; skinned shoulders, 11c.; Boston butts, 12@12½c.; boneless butts, 13@13½c.; neck ribs, 3c.; spareribs, 7c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; kidneys, 4c.; tails, 5c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 3c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.; pig tongues, 10c.; frozen loins, 10@13c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 26.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 85c. basis 48 per cent.; silex, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 1½c. per lb., in bbls., 2½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 6½@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 8½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8@8½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9½@9½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 11@12c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6½c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½@6½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 5½c. per lb.; corn oil, 6c. per lb.

House grease, 5½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5%@5%c. per lb.

Green Olive Oil Foots
SUPERIOR QUALITY
AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.
383 West St., New York

August 28, 1915.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 26, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Aug. 26, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia	—	47
Auckland, N. Z.	—	288
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	353
Barbados, W. I.	593	4,821
Barranquilla, Colombia	14	14
Belize, British Honduras	9	170
Bergen, Norway	—	3,400
Bombay, India	—	37
Bordeaux, France	—	825
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	34
Brisbane, Australia	18	58
Bristol, England	—	325
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	8,303
Caibarien, Cuba	—	12
Callao, Peru	—	218
Cape Haitien, Haiti	14	22
Cape Town, Africa	164	1,058
Cardenas, Cuba	—	269
Cartagena, Colombia	—	8
Cayenne, French Guiana	7	880
Christiania, Norway	—	1,475
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	385
Colon, Panama	28	1,470
Columbia, British Columbia	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	14,599
Cristobal, Panama	—	1,371
Curacao, Leeward Islands	4	158
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	1,537
Fremantle, Australia	—	320
Genoa, Italy	250	19,370
Georgetown, British Guiana	124	124
Gibraltar, Spain	—	500
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,109
Havana, Cuba	35	1,739
Havre, France	970	7,047
Hongkong, China	18	18
Hull, England	—	2,118
Kingston, W. I.	58	1,610
Kobe, Japan	—	11
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3
La Plata, A. R.	—	1,672
Las Palmas, Canary Isl.	—	203
Liverpool, England	150	9,790
London, England	100	20,212
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	33
Macoris, S. D.	—	171
Manchester, England	—	10,755
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	136
Marseilles, France	5,440	30,589
Matanzas, W. I.	23	210
Melbourne, Australia	—	210
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	663
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	22
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	23,078
Naples, Italy	—	4,117
Nassau, Bahamas	4	148
Neuquitas, Cuba	—	303
Oran, Algeria	—	2,925
Palermo, Sicily	—	1,600
Para, Brazil	15	442
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	479
Piraeus, Greece	—	2,825
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	33
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	112
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	18
Port Limon, C. R.	9	328
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	25
Port of Spain, W. I.	19	45
Progreso, Mexico	—	184
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	30
Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil	38	38
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,390
Rotterdam, Holland	1,800	159,820
St. Johns, N. F.	—	62
Salaverry, A. R.	—	187
Salonica, Turkey	350	350
Sanchez, San Dom.	182	395
San Domingo, S. D.	338	1,093
San Juan, P. R.	—	267
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	20
Santiago, Cuba	—	799
Santos, Brazil	—	3,876
Savona, British Columbia	—	600

	Week ending Aug. 26, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.	Same period.	From San Francisco	From Mobile	From all other ports	Total	169	60
Shanghai, China	—	—	9	40	74	273	2,134	3,525	2,238
Sierra Leone, N. W. Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,478	57,524
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,392	777,974
Trinidad, Island of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435,696
Valparaiso, Chile	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington, N. Z.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports not stated	—	—	—	187,641	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10,798	—	549,562	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., August 26, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil, 34½c. bid for October, November and December. Meal, \$25. Hulls, \$4.50 per ton, f. o. b. South Carolina mills. Season just opening.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 26, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil, 34c. bid in a very limited way only; trading very light. Prime meal, \$25, f. o. b. mills. Hulls nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., August 26, 1915.—Crude cottonseed oil market higher; 35@35½c. bid for September and October. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$25.50. Hulls lower; offered at \$4 loose, September or October shipment.

THE WORLD'S POTASH SUPPLY.

The potash hitherto used in the United States and Great Britain has been chiefly derived from the enormous deposits of potash salts which occur near Stassfurt, in the north of Germany. These deposits have been systematically and economically worked and the trade so well organized that German potash, on account of its cheapness, became the almost exclusive source of the potash required throughout the world. The German source being no longer available, it has become necessary to take stock of other sources of supply, and these are considered in "The World's Supply of Potash," a pamphlet just issued by the British Imperial Institute.

In this pamphlet, which forms a miniature encyclopedia of its subject, both the old and new sources of potash are described so far as details are available. Certain of these will probably be utilized so long as the price of potash continues high, but others promise to become active competitors with the Stassfurt deposits, even when prices again fall to their usual level.

The chief use of potash, usually in the form of the chloride of sulphate, is as an artificial manure, for which purpose over 90 per cent. of the world's output is employed. But potash is also essential for numerous chemical industries and for the manufacture of the finest kinds of glass, and the present scarcity is having considerable effect on these industries. The increased production of potash from kelp and other vegetable sources referred to in this pamphlet is now under serious consideration.

DUTY ON MAIL TO ARGENTINA.

The United States Post Office Department announces that all articles having a commercial value received in the Argentine Republic in the regular mails from other countries, being liable to customs duty, are handed over to the Argentine customs authorities for disposal, and according to the customs regulations of that country, are subject to confiscation in case the addressees fail to pay the customs duty thereon.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Weakness Checked—Sharp Declines for a time—Speculative Pressure Lifted—Investment Buying Appears—Some Consuming Trade—Political Affairs Closely Followed—Cotton Prospects Fairly Good.

It has been very unpopular until recently to prepare for higher cotton oil values. The sentiment was clearly against the list, and there were new low levels repeatedly made. Speculative interests sold with impunity and their operations were made the more effective because of the absence of support from leading refiners, consumers or outsiders.

This feeling of pessimism has not been entirely dispelled. The predictions of 5c. oil before the winter for the winter deliveries in the local cotton oil market are many. However, it must be said that those advocates of very cheap oil are meeting with opponents, and this opposition has modified the bearish views expressed by some operators.

The claim has been made that oil will sell under last year's prices. This would mean that contracts in the local market would have to melt away to close to 4.65. Why such low prices should be duplicated is not altogether plain to some authorities. There are no enormous supplies of crude oil in sight such as confronted the trade a year ago, and while admittedly the political con-

ditions are irritating, they are hardly worse than those of a year ago.

There is no disposition to ignore the strained political affairs between various countries; the nervousness over the Arabic incident was intense and unsettling for a time. However, the local oil market was not greatly shaken because of the stirred feeling which prevailed everywhere. It was realized that the speculative long account that existed was of comparatively small proportions and consumers could not adhere more closely to a conservative buying policy than they have been practicing for some time.

The declines recently paved the way for a larger distribution of cotton oil. In some quarters there was an attempt to minimize the takings for soap makers and also the improvement in the export demand, particularly to France, but disparaging remarks of this sort are not uncommon when bearish opinions abound. It will be recalled that during many weeks of the last season the opinions expressed as to the consuming trade were gloomy, yet a fairly large export business and home trade were accomplished and nothing has transpired as yet to indicate that the carry over of cotton oil on September 1 will greatly exceed 500,000 bbls.

Developments in the crude oil market were being closely followed and the course of values for the next several weeks will hinge more or less upon the attitude of the mills. Obviously, if consumers refrain from taking much oil, even at fairly attractive prices, a holding movement on the part of the South will have very little influence. At the same time there are many in the trade, who count on heavy seed and crude oil offerings very soon, and it is on these prospects that bearish views are founded without much regard for the probable commensurate and natural increase in the consuming demand, when the new oil becomes available in larger quantities. A rehabilitation of the foreign exchange market would go a long way toward stimulating confidence among consumers as export trade would be less difficult and the home consumers would realize that there was competitive buying.

Cotton weather conditions have been quite satisfactory during the week. Government weather reports indicate that while there was storm damage in Texas recently and excessive rains in other parts of the West, a great Central and Eastern district has been relieved from drought. If the picking weather is ordinarily good and the frost normally late, a cotton yield much over re-

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

August 28, 1915.

cent predictions is likely to be had. Comparatively, the crop will probably be small. On Thursday, values showed further advance with heavy buying by houses with southern connections on reports of great damage to the seed crop as a result of the recent storm and on higher prices for seed.

Closing prices, Saturday, August 21, 1915.—Spot, \$5.25@5.90; August, \$5.25@5.40; September, \$5.26@5.28; October, \$5.32@5.34; November, \$5.32@5.36; December, \$5.44@5.46; January, \$5.55@5.57; February, \$5.60@5.75; March, \$5.76@5.80. Futures closed 2 to 8 decline. Sales were: September, 200, \$5.28; October, 900, \$5.35@5.34; January, \$600, \$5.55@5.54; March, 300, \$5.80@5.76. Total sales, 2,000 bbls. Good off, \$5.10@5.40; off, 5.10@5.40; reddish off, \$4.90@5.30; winter, \$5.50; summer, \$5.50; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Monday, August 23, 1915.—Spot, \$5.30@6; August, \$5.30@6; September, \$5.35@5.40; October, \$5.34@5.40; November, \$5.31@5.33; December, \$5.41@5.43; January, \$5.53@5.55; February, \$5.69@5.70; March, \$5.75@5.78. Futures closed 9 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: September, 1,300, \$5.34@5.23; October, 2,100, \$5.33@5.27; November, 600, \$5.32@5.25; December, 700, \$5.42@5.34; January, 3,000, \$5.53@5.46; February, 700, \$5.71@5.56; March, 6,900, \$5.75@5.68. Total sales, 15,300 bbls. Good off, \$5.15; off, \$5; reddish off, \$4.80; winter, \$5.50; summer, \$5.50; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, August 24, 1915.—Spot, \$5.45@6; August, \$5.45@6.25; September, \$5.50@5.52; October, \$5.44@5.45; November, \$5.45@5.46; December, \$5.50@5.51; January, \$5.62@5.63; February, \$5.74@5.78; March, \$5.83@5.84. Futures closed 5 to 15 advance. Sales were: September, 2,300, \$5.50@5.40; October, 1,100, \$5.49@5.59; November, 600, \$5.49@5.47; December, 3,100, \$5.53@5.43; January, 2,800, \$5.65@5.55; February, 200, \$5.75; March, 1,200, \$5.86@5.81. Total sales, 11,300 bbls. Good off, \$5.30@5.70; off, \$5.20@5.70; reddish off, \$5.15@5.70; winter, \$6.50@7.50; summer, \$5.50@6.49; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 25, 1915.—Spot, \$5.54@6; August, \$5.54@6; September, \$5.58@5.62; October, \$5.59@5.61; November, \$5.63@5.68; December, \$5.69@5.70; January, \$5.79@5.80; February, \$5.90@5.92; March, \$5.95@5.96. Futures closed 8 to 19 advance. Sales were: August, 100, \$5.50; September, 3,000, \$5.58@5.50; October, 7,300, \$5.50@5.46; November, 1,000, \$5.58@5.49; December, 900, \$5.65@5.56; January, 8,000, \$5.80@5.69; February, 400, \$5.89@5.88; March, 1,400, \$5.99@5.89. Total sales, 22,100 bbls. Good off, \$5.25; off, \$5.10; reddish off, \$4.90; winter, \$5.75; summer, \$5.60; prime crude, S. E., nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 26, 1915.—Spot, \$5.57; August, \$5.57@6.15; September, \$5.59@5.60; October, \$5.58@5.61; November, \$5.62@5.63; December, \$5.70@5.72; January, \$5.81@5.83; February, \$5.88@5.91; March, \$5.91@5.97. Futures closed 3 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: September, 1,700, \$5.60@5.55; October, 1,900, \$5.62@5.66; November, 1,300, \$5.66@5.62; December, 3,100, \$5.79@5.67; January, 11,100, \$5.88@5.79; March, 4,600, \$5.96@5.93. Total sales, 23,900. Good off, \$5.50; off, \$5.10; reddish off, \$5.10; winter, \$5.60; summer, \$5.60; prime crude, S. E., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

DANGER OF GIN-MIXED COTTONSEED.

"Few cotton growers realize when they take back seed from an ordinary gin to use in planting the next crop, the extent to which their seed may be mixed with the seed of the cotton ginned just previous to their lot," says the United States Department of Agriculture in a statement just issued. "Yet this matter is of vital importance to all cotton raisers who wish to grow a uniform variety of cotton."

"As every student of cotton breeding knows, even a few seeds of another variety in a cotton field may through cross-fertilization cause interbreeding and deterioration in a large number of plants. Instead of getting only a few seeds from a neighbor's lot of cotton, however, actual investigations by specialists of the Department of Agriculture show that in certain cases a lot of seed will contain as much as 14 to 16 per cent. of seed left in the gin boxes from the cotton ginned just before. In the cases investigated not only has there been a large percentage of seed from the variety ginned just previously, but it is found that some seeds may remain from the second bale preceding. It follows, therefore, that a grower may very readily mix one or two other varieties with his special kind of seed.

"Where a grower is particular about his seed, he can greatly minimize the mixing by quick, simple and inexpensive measures in which the average ginner will be glad to cooperate. The following precautions, which seem to be entirely practicable and which, in fact, are now exercised in some localities, are strongly recommended in Department Bulletin No. 288, Custom Ginning as a Factor in Cotton Seed Deterioration, soon to be issued.

"The patron should accompany to the gin the lot of seed cotton from which he expects to save seed for planting, and he should aid the ginner in seeing that everything possible is done to prevent mixing. He should see that the flues, feeders, and cleaners are cleaned as thoroughly as their construction will permit before he allows his seed cotton to enter them.

"The roll should be dropped from the roll box and the box should be thoroughly cleaned. The dropping of the roll is an operation with which all ginners are familiar. The construction of the gins is such that the roll can be dropped and the box cleaned in a very few minutes. Some improved gins are arranged so that the roll box may be emptied without stopping the gin, thereby further simplifying the operation.

"Having cleaned the machinery up to and including the roll box, the next step is to prevent the seed of the variety to be ginned from falling into the conveyor. It is impracticable to clean the conveyor satisfactorily, and therefore it should not be used when planting seed is to be obtained. By adjusting the position of the apron of each gin the seed can be made to fall upon the floor in front of the gin instead of into the conveyor. From here it can be sacked easily.

"The floors about the gins should be cleaned to the extent that no seeds are left

lying around to cause mixing. Canvas spread upon the floor to receive the seed from the gins is often used.

"Such precautions require time in which to carry them out effectively, and time spent in this manner naturally reduces somewhat the amount of ginning that otherwise could be done in a day. On this point the ginner may find cause to base objection to such procedure, but it should be possible to meet the objection by fully compensating him for the extra time consumed.

"The expense of special ginning in some sections may be reduced by arranging to have it done on specified days or at the close of the season, when more time is available. In any event, the amount of money that may be required to secure the ginner's cooperation in the maintenance of pure seed is almost negligible in view of the favorable effect such precautions will have upon the farmer's crops in succeeding years."

U. S. COTTONSEED OIL IN HOLLAND.

Concerning American cottonseed oil in the Netherlands, a special consular report quotes the following review of the trade for 1914:

The situation in American cottonseed oil during 1914 was a most remarkable one. Owing to the conditions ruling during the last half of the year, a review of the trade should be divided into two sections, one covering the period prior to the war and the other covering events since hostilities began.

The consumption of American cottonseed oil by the margarine churning in the Netherlands was limited during the first half of the year, the reasons being because of high prices that prevailed, and the manufacturers by reason of the hydrogen process were able to employ several other oils of lower price and quality.

The use of American cottonseed oil for technical purposes, such as soap making, was also much decreased, as other much cheaper products were available, principally linseed oil and whale oil.

The quality of oil largely used here is a choice butter oil, which fluctuated in price from 42.50 to 45 florins per 100 kilos c. i. f. Rotterdam (\$17 to \$18 per 220 pounds). Business during the first six months of 1914 was dull but firm, and there was little change in prices. We might say, in connection with the situation in the Netherlands, that the situation in this market was in no way different from that in other European markets, as will be shown by the small exports of cottonseed oil during the first seven months of 1914.

The war started at a time when, under nor-

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mal conditions, a large amount of future buying of cottonseed oil would be done in this market, but owing to the uncertainty of the situation few sellers cared to engage heavily for future delivery, and no one, except manufacturers with extensive buying powers, felt inclined to make contracts until they could tell more about the situation. There was, however, some important business done during August for future delivery of American butter oil at 39 to 40 florins per 100 kilos (\$15.60 to \$16 per 220 pounds) basis c. i. f. Rotterdam. Later on, when both sellers and buyers had adjusted their business to meet the new conditions brought about by the war, a steady business was done at around 42 florins (\$16.80), but when the shipping situation became complicated, the market declined until it was possible to buy American butter oil in October and November on a basis of 35.50 to 36.50 florins (\$14.20 to \$14.60) c. i. f. Rotterdam. As the shipping question was so serious, very little trading was done on this basis, and it was not until shipments began to come forward regularly that cottonseed oil started to command higher prices, the values for oil for shipment being about 42 to 44 florins (\$16.88 to \$17.68).

Since the close of 1914 the outlook for business in American cotton oil has much improved, and it is generally believed that this will be a good year for American cottonseed oil in the markets of northern Europe. Prices at present, on account of abnormally high freight rates, are high as compared with those ruling only a few months ago. American butter oil for shipment is now held at 50 to 51 florins (\$20 to \$20.50), while cottonseed oil on the spot or afloat is at present selling at 60 to 62 florins (\$24.10 to \$24.90). These high prices will certainly last so long as freight rates remain at their present high levels.

BURMA'S IMPORTATION OF SOAP.

During the year ended December 31, 1914, 9,843,904 pounds of soap, valued at \$534,450, were imported into Rangoon, as compared with 10,455,536 pounds, valued at \$528,310, in 1913, according to Consul M. K. Moorhead. There was thus an increase in value of \$6,140, but a decrease in quantity of 611,632 pounds. In 1914 imports from the United Kingdom formed 97 per cent. of the total; those from the United States consisted of only 5,936 pounds, valued at \$1,890, most of which was toilet soap.

TALLOW, LARD AND OILS IN ENGLAND.

Tables giving the quantities and values of total imports of this class of articles into the United Kingdom for the calendar years 1912, 1913, and 1914, and those from the United States separately, show the important role American firms are already playing in the tallow, lard and oils trade. These figures are presented in terms of 2,240 pounds to the ton and 112 pounds to the hundredweight, the tun being a cask containing about 1,120 pounds:

Articles.

	Quantities		Values	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Lard, cwt.	1,808,992	1,672,450	\$25,231,406	\$21,934,951
Lard, imitation, cwt.	184,663	228,525	1,872,702	2,306,497
Oils:				
Cottonseed, refined, tons.	15,506	19,161	2,539,077	3,050,606
Cottonseed, unrefined, tons.	405	1,573	64,875	239,106
Cocoanut, unrefined, cwt.	51,441	—	513,557	—
Fish, tunns	1,552	1,678	133,731	165,223
Grease, animal fats, etc., cwt.	70,153	—	205,138	—
Tallow, unrefined, cwt.	83,668	10,726	646,227	83,699
Oleomargarine and refined tallow, cwt.	104,892	108,555	1,318,481	1,333,465
From all countries.				
Lard, cwt.	2,005,360	1,765,107	27,021,056	23,120,464
Lard, imitation, cwt.	224,519	252,742	2,265,370	2,555,813
Oils:				
Cottonseed, refined, tons.	16,586	19,866	2,716,855	3,200,335
Cottonseed, unrefined, tons.	1,070	3,114	154,502	437,260
Cocoanut, refined, cwt.	546,742	309,417	6,533,125	3,029,519
Cocoanut, unrefined, cwt.	622,501	396,593	6,533,125	3,929,519
Fish, tunns	70,886	34,928	7,340,706	5,544,590
Stearin	82,589	95,330	614,566	970,614
Tallow, unrefined, cwt.	1,902,084	1,641,852	15,600,922	12,955,733
Oleomargarine and refined tallow, cwt.	377,357	363,676	4,176,000	3,861,728

During 1914 the United States led all other countries in the value of exports to the United Kingdom of lard, imitation lard, refined and unrefined cottonseed oil. For fish oils, the southern Wales fisheries came first, Norway second, Japan third, the Falkland Islands fourth, and the United States eleventh. For oleomargarine and refined tallow, Argentina led, with the United States second; for unrefined tallow, Australia far exceeded other countries, Argentina coming second, Uruguay third, China fourth, and the United States fifth.

There is a steady demand in the Swansea district, Wales, for refined cottonseed oil,

fish oil, lard, tallow, and grease. This market should be particularly good for American exporters when the war is over, especially for tallow and grease, in the opinion of the writer of this report.

There are no soap or candle factories in this district, though there are important ones nearby, as at Bristol, England, but considerable quantities of tallow are used locally in connection with a large shipping trade carried on at this port, both for rough lubrication in general and, by mixing with

white lead, for coating the exterior of vessels. The principal use to which refined cottonseed oil is put locally is that of frying fish. One dealer states that there are large quantities of it crushed at Gloucester, England.

The most recent wholesale prices at Liverpool for tallow, the long ton of 2,240 pounds being the unit employed, are: North American, \$136.26 to \$175.19; South American, \$141.12 to \$170.32; Californian, \$136.26; and Australian, \$180.06. Cottonseed oil is quoted at \$131.39 and fish oils at \$97.33 for the best grades, and from \$48.66 to \$97.33 for the poorer ones (c. i. f. Swansea).

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MEAT TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 16.)

but three steamship lines equipped with refrigerator compartments operating between Australia and New Zealand and the Pacific coast of North America. (War conditions have changed even this.—ED.)

Steamships equipped with refrigeration plying between Australia and New Zealand and United States and Canada are as follows:

Name.	Route.	Steamers.	Refrigerator capacity: Pounds.
Oceanic Steamship Co. (San Francisco)	San Francisco and Sydney	Sonoma	400,000
Union Steamship Co. (Dunedin, New Zealand)	Sydney, Wellington, and San Francisco	Ventura	400,000
Royal Mail Line (Dunedin, New Zealand)	Auckland, Sydney, and Vancouver, British Columbia	Tahiti	700,000
		Aurangl	250,000
		Moana	360,000
		Niagara	1,456,000
		Makura	1,104,000
		Marama	1,164,000

Freight rates on frozen meats from Sydney, Wellington or Auckland to San Francisco or Vancouver, British Columbia, at the time of the writer's visit, were 3/4d. (about 1½ cents) per pound. Freight rates from Australia and New Zealand to London were quoted as follows:

Frozen beef in quarters or primal parts, per pound, 9/16d. (about 1½ cents).

Frozen sheep carcasses, per pound, 5/8d. (about 1¼ cents).

(To be Continued.)

THE RUSSIAN FAT SITUATION.

The trade in animal fat in Russia has not been equally favorable in the various districts, writes Consul General Snodgrass from Moscow. The war resulted in firm and increasing prices in the fat of lower grades, as the breaking out of hostilities stopped the importation of Australian fat. On the contrary, the difficulties experienced in trans-

ported by rail within the country caused a dropping of prices on edible fat.

In general, the trade in the Rostof-Nahitchevan district was slack, the demand for both edible fat and lower grades being inconsiderable. The transactions were concluded only on small lots, in consequence of which there remained about 1,800 tons of unsold fat. It appeared that the soap manufacturers, possessing abundant supplies of fat, pur-

tory in view of the unfavorable factors existing in 1914, among which the most important was the disorganization of railway traffic. There was no marked dropping of prices.

At present it has been ascertained that in consequence of the great demand for fat on the part of the soap-manufacturing concerns the prices have risen considerably in the Orenburg and Rostof districts. The supplies of fat remaining at the end of the year were disposed of during the first months of 1915, while the prices remained firm. The chief purchasers of fat for industrial purposes were the soap manufacturers of the Moscow and Odessa districts.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ABATING.

Reports to the Agricultural Department from Henry and Lake counties, Illinois, Posey County, Ind., and Saginaw County, Michigan, which are under closed quarantine owing to the shipment into these counties of suspected hog-cholera serum, show that so far no cases have developed. The quarantine will be continued, however, as a precautionary measure, and it has been recommended to the county authorities that the herds be slaughtered.

The local authorities in Michigan have purchased and slaughtered the suspected herd in Saginaw County, although no actual evidences of the disease existed. The premises were disinfected the same as if the disease had been discovered. The State authorities took this precaution rather than await the possible development of the disease in this herd which had come in contact with the suspected serum.

In Cook County, Illinois, another infected herd was discovered on premises adjoining those where the disease was found recently in Wheeling Township.

No new cases are reported from Steuben County, New York.

The situation in Dodge County, Minn., and Bureau, Ford, Warren and McDonough counties, Illinois, remains unchanged.

On the whole the recent fresh outbreak shows signs of abating.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

The following changes in the Federal meat inspection service are reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Meat inspection inaugurated: John N. Landensack Co., 16-18 Clinton street, Boston, Mass.; the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, Florence avenue and Eden Park Entrance, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis P. Bornwasser Co., 929 Geiger street, Louisville, Ky.; Louisville Provision Company (Inc.), 914-920 East Market street, Louisville, Ky.; H. L. Caplan & Co., 912 Watson street; mail 914-916 East Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

Meat inspection discontinued: Frederick P. Castator Pork Products Company (Inc.), 117 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. Zimmermann Co., 16-18 Clinton street, Boston, Mass.; United States Chinese Food Company, 65 Park street, New York, N. Y.; the Southern Cotton Oil Company, 1464 West 37th street, Chicago, Ill.; the E. H. Maffey Packing Company, 2866 Massachusetts avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; Noel & Co. (Inc.), Tenth avenue north, and Jo Johnston avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

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Size	Water Cap per hour	Fat Cap	Weight	Pipe Fitting	Old Price	New Price
A 9x5x4½ ft.	15,000 gal.	1,500 lbs.	4,500 lbs.	8" flange	\$975.00	\$695
G 6x4x4 "	7,500 gal.	850 lbs.	3,000 lbs.	6x7" std. sewer pipe	685.00	575
F 42x36x40 in.	5,000 gal.	400 lbs.	1,250 lbs.	6x7" " " "	475.00	375
E 36x30x33 "	2,500 gal.	250 lbs.	850 lbs.	6" caulk	350.00	265
B 25x22x27 "	500 gal.	100 lbs.	475 lbs.	4" " "	185.00	125
C 20x14x19½ in.	250 gal.	50 lbs.	75 lbs.	2" " "	77.50	65

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 27.—Market steady. Western steam, \$8.10@8.15 nom.; Middle West, \$8.25@8.30; city steam, 7% nom.; refined Continent, \$9.10; South American, \$9.30; Brazil, kegs, \$10.30; compound, 7@7½ c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 27.—Copra fabrique, 105 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 106 fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 27.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 145; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 61s.; New York, 58s.; picnic, 47s. 9d.; hams, long, 68s. 9d.; American cut, 68s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 73s.; long clear, 70s.; short backs, 62s.; bellies, clear, 62s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 40s.; American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 44s. 3d.; October, 44s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 34s. 6d.; choice, 34s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 73s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 33s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market is firm and quiet on the advance in hogs.

Stearine.

Trade is quiet with values steady at 10c. for oleo.

Tallow.

Prices are steady with limited interest. City is quoted at 5½c. and special at 6¾c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and strong. Prices advanced with further buying attributed to the South, and there was large changing from near to distant months.

Market closed unsettled 6 to 9 advance. Sales, 20,000 bbls.; spot oil, \$5.65@5.90. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$5.68@5.74; September, \$5.65@5.67; October, \$5.65@5.67; November, \$5.68@5.74; December, \$5.78@5.81; January, \$5.89@5.90; February, \$5.95@6; March, \$6.03@6.05; good off oil, \$5.45@5.75; off oil, \$5.45@5.70; red off oil, \$5.20@5.67; winter oil, \$6.20@7; summer white oil, \$5.90@6.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 27.—Hog market strong and 5c. higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices \$6.75@7.65; light, \$7.35@8; mixed, \$6.60@7.90; heavy, \$6.35@7.65; rough heavy, \$6.35@6.55; Yorkers, \$7.90@7.95; pigs, \$7@8.05; cattle prospects steady; beevies, \$6@10.15; cows and heifers, \$3@8.75; Texas steers, \$6.40@7.40; Western, \$6.55@8.85. Sheep market strong to 10c. higher than yesterday's average; sheep native, \$5.90@6.50; yearlings, \$6@6.70; lambs, \$7.25@9.40; Western, \$7.25@9.50.

Kansas City, August 27.—Hogs higher, at \$6.60@6.70.

South Omaha, August 27.—Hogs steady to strong, at \$6.20@7.75.

Buffalo, August 27.—Hogs steady; on sale, 6,400, at \$7.50@8.25.

St. Louis, August 27.—Hogs higher, at \$6.10@8.

Sioux City, August 27.—Hogs strong, at \$6@7.45.

Louisville, August 27.—Hogs steady, at \$5.65@7.90.

Indianapolis, August 27.—Hogs higher, at \$8@8.10.

St. Joseph, August 27.—Hogs strong to steady, at \$6.40@7.50.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,340	9,563	19,160
Swift & Co.	8,066	9,383	22,510
S. & S. Co.	4,449	5,343	10,011
Morris & Co.	5,229	8,518	7,252
Libby, McNeil & Libby	1,118	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,316	8,062	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,065	5,721	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,330 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,770 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,661 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,761 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,138 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 2,494 hogs; others, 1,717 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,083	7,224	1,759
Fowler Packing Co.	656	...	742
S. & S. Co.	2,922	4,281	1,610
Swift & Co.	4,890	4,204	2,766
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,254	196	868
Morris & Co.	4,593	3,441	1,984
Blount	169	1,514	...
Campbell Bros.	15	120	...
John Morrell & Co.	166	629	...
M. Rice	99	2,456	...
Others	229	519	44

B. Balling, 20 cattle; Heil Packing Co., 1,078 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 341 cattle; S. Kraus, 140 cattle; L. Levy, 28 cattle; I. Meyer, 833 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,594 hogs; E. Storm, 25 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 76 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,152	6,188	7,447
Swift & Co.	3,064	8,383	18,345
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,799	9,970	13,445
Armour & Co.	2,762	9,325	17,954
Swartz & Co.	...	1,503	...
J. W. Murphy	...	12,761	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 122 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 14 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 127 hogs; Agar Packing Co., 66 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,366	4,928	1,449
Swift & Co.	3,196	4,557	3,457
Armour & Co.	3,650	5,054	4,009
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	448	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	567	63	...
East Side Packing Co.	123	762	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	379	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	33	706	...
Heil Packing Co.	8	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	30	...	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	323	...	...
Others	1,492	7,987	2,101

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,863	10,177	...
Armour & Co.	1,784	8,254	...
R. Hurni Packing Co.	204	100	...
Swift & Co.	...	4,306	...
Cudahy Bros. Co.	...	996	...
Others	5,766	124	...

Statter & Co., 137 cattle; Sacks Bros., 62 cattle and 60 hogs; J. E. Decker & Sons, 60 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 23 cattle and 374 hogs; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 93 hogs; Dubuque Packing Co., 124 hogs; Smith Bros., 30 cattle; Cleveland Provision Co., 326 hogs; St. Louis 30 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 689 hogs.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	5,200	2,000
Kansas City	100	700	1,000
Omaha	100	6,000	100
St. Louis	200	1,700	...
St. Joseph	...	1,500	...
South City	400	3,000	300
St. Paul	100	500	100
Fort Worth	300	200	...
Milwaukee	...	100	...
Denver	100	200	85
Louisville	150	200	...
Cudahy	...	100	...
Wichita	...	324	...
Indianapolis	50	1,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	300
Cincinnati	400	1,000	1,400
Buffalo	200	2,625	400
Cleveland	200	1,000	600
New York	389	1,468	2,972
Toronto, Canada	300	100	97

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	20,000	9,000
Kansas City	15,000	8,000	8,000
Omaha	9,000	4,000	30,000
St. Louis	3,400	8,500	400
St. Joseph	2,500	3,000	5,000
Sioux City	4,400	2,000	...
St. Paul	8,800	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	800	200	...
Fort Worth	3,000	600	...
Milwaukee	...	320	...
Denver	1,100	500	8,000
Louisville	2,760	1,595	1,739
Cudahy	...	200	...
Wichita	...	218	...
Indianapolis	1,350	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,500	5,000	5,000
Cincinnati	2,800	2,300	1,400
Buffalo	4,200	14,000	3,000
Cleveland	1,200	3,000	2,400
New York	3,372	7,171	13,035
Toronto, Canada	3,122	1,250	1,089

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	10,000	15,000
Kansas City	11,600	8,000	10,000
Omaha	5,500	8,000	23,000
St. Louis	3,500	5,700	2,000
St. Joseph	24,000	4,000	5,500
Sioux City	100	6,000	1,600
St. Paul	3,100	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	700	300	400
Fort Worth	1,500	600	...
Milwaukee	700	2,454	500
Denver	1,500	1,300	300
Louisville	100	321	283
Cudahy	...	1,200	...
Wichita	...	312	...
Indianapolis	1,600	9,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,500	3,200	500
Cincinnati	700	4,700	4,800
Buffalo	400	4,000	400
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,000
New York	1,227	1,467	2,883
Toronto, Canada	1,103	407	834

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	19,000	20,000
Kansas City	8,700	5,000	7,000
Omaha	3,500	9,400	22,000
St. Louis	4,900	4,900	1,800
St. Joseph	2,000	2,500	800
Sioux City	900	7,000	...
St. Paul	2,300	2,000	400
Oklahoma City	500	400	...
Fort Worth	2,500	700	100
Milwaukee	50	4,820	150
Denver	600	400	...
Louisville	100	467	300
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	897	...
Indianapolis	500	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,500	3,200	360
Cincinnati	700	4,700	4,800
Buffalo	300	3,000	600
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,000
New York	1,600	3,500	6,847

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,500	4,500	7,000
Omaha	1,700	7,000	13,000
St. Louis	300	6,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,200	4,500	4,500
Sioux City	500	5,000	300
St. Paul	1,700	...	...
Oklahoma City	800	350	...
Fort Worth	2,400	1,500	...
Louisville	707	...	519
Cudahy	...	1,250	...
Wichita	...	500	...
Indianapolis	6,000	2,500	600
Pittsburgh	900	3,300	1,300
Cincinnati	500	600	1,000
Buffalo	1,000	1,000	...
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	...
New York	1,120	2,158	2,430

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	12,000	7,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	4,000
Omaha	400	7,500	17,000
St. Louis	1,400	4,500	1,000
St. Joseph	100	3,500	2,000
Sioux City	500	6,000	300
Fort Worth	700	800	200
St. Paul	2,000	2,700	300
Oklahoma City	100	650	...

August 28, 1915.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are slow and in some instances weaker. Large buyers realize that too much competition to buy will run the market out of bounds. The situation is inherently strong. There is no hope of a general decline, but cautious buying may prevent further sensational advances. Country hides are lower. A big speculative buying movement seems to have collapsed.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade was limited in packer hides. Two sellers cleared out their holdings in Colorado steers and took former sale rates, so that there was no change noted in the market. Killers are now fairly well booked up on all varieties of hides. Some have a few underweight Texas steers and some light native cows which they would like to move. Most all killers have some of these unsold, but a few are in a position to turn them into their own tan vats should movement continue slow or prices be unsatisfactory. It is generally expected that light cows will sell way down. A transaction in Brooklyn cows this week at under 21c. is having a depressing effect on values, as it designates a sharp decline from former paid rates for such hides. They are about of the same weight range even though not nearly so good in flaying. Killers as a general rule believe the situation is healthy and that price changes will be narrow. Branded cattle are coming rather freely now, especially Colorado steers. In the face of increased receipts hide values maintain their evenness. Texas steers are falling off in the kill, which is a little early for this feature to be noted. Cows are coming very slowly from the ranges, owing to the good pasturage. Native steers moved early in the week or late in the preceding one at 27c. for a block of 6,000 July and August kill. More are available at that rate. There was a rumor late this week that some had sold but confirmation or further details were lacking. Available stocks are moderate. Most sellers found the kill below expectations and cannot fill sales of July kill as expected, so that some August hides will apply on such transactions. This produces a shortage of steers for sale. Texas steers were not sold. Heavy weights are quoted at 23½c. last paid. Stocks are small. Underweights are in ample supply in some quarters. Lights are offered at 23½c. and thought to be available at 23c.; extremes quoted at 22½@22½c.; outside asked. Butt branded steers were quiet. Last transactions were at 23½c. This is considered nominal market now, owing to the firmness in native steers. Colorado steers sold at 22½c., two killers moving about 15,000 between them. More are available at that figure. Branded cows were not sold. Last sales were at 22½c. Some buyers think it possible to get hides at 22½c., but stocks are limited and the kill is not expected to increase materially for another three or four weeks. Heavy native cows quoted at 26½c. last paid and asked on fur-

ther business. Some inquiries were around. Available stocks are moderate, but most killers have a car or so unsold. Light native cows are lifeless. Sellers are demanding 26c. for them but report no inquiry. Buyers consider their worth down as low as 23c. Available stocks are ample, practically all sellers have plenty of July forward unsold. Some of these packers are also tanners and can use cows in their own vats. Native bulls remain quiet. Stocks are extremely limited and quoted at 21@21½c. nominal. Branded bulls range at 17@18c. nominal as to seller, salting and point of origin. Stocks are meager.

LATER.—Market quiet but steady, with the exception of under-weight Texas steers and light cows, which are weak owing to fair supplies and movement of cows' hides at Brooklyn at low figures.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is lower. The extent of the decline is hard to determine, as local sellers would not follow the downward trend in the selling end. They were perfectly willing to buy in the originating sections on a lower basis, but not much of this class of business was done as they were unable to judge the future of the local market. Country collectors seemed to sense the lower market as offerings were numerous. Most lots were for ahead delivery. Eastern markets were practically closed and offerings from that section of the country to the west were fairly large. Heavy steers were not reported sold. There were some inquiries around for special selections, and nothing was done. Dealers refused to pick over their small stock of steers and sell the cream. Something better than a packer run of goods was wanted at country prices. Original quality heavy steers are quoted at 20@20½c. nominal for business. Heavy cows went at 20½c., including buffs down to 50 lbs. early in the week, some 5,000 hides going. Current prices are considered at 20c. asked and 19½c. bid for further business, owing to lower figures in other selections. Buffs went at 20½c. early in the week in weights 50@60 lbs. in connection with heavy cows over 60 lbs. About 5,000 such hides sold. Prior business was at 20c., but this was for straight weights and included a sprinkling of long haired. Sellers talk the market down to 19½c. now and report business in outside buffs at that rate, about 3,000 being taken. Buffs are offered here at 19½c. in some quarters. The situation in the country is slow and easy at 19@19½c. delivered basis here for all weights of seasonable hides. Movement within this range as to quality. Most dealers talk 19c. delivered basis as their best views at this time. Extremes sold early last week at 20½c., two cars of fancy hides going at that rate. Well posted operators consider 20@20½c. a trading basis for similar stock as the week closes. Dealers here say extremes and weights under 50 lbs. are offered at 19½c. without attracting attention. Such hides, however, are miscellaneous collections. Branded cows were slow. Stocks are meager and nominally quoted at 17c. flat basis for country run of stock; country packer branded hides are also quiet and range up to 20c. delivered basis here as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were also dull. Stocks are limited. Nominal market is at 17c. for business. Recent sales were affected at that rate. Country packer bulls are quiet at 18@18½c. and city packer stock is quoted at 19@20c. nominal as to quality.

LATER.—The market is easy, waiting and for the time almost featureless. One of the packers recently sold last two weeks' production of sheep pelts at \$1.35 for lambs.

CALFSKINS sold at 21½c. for a car of

first salted city varieties early in the week. The market seems to be a trifle easier in tone since then and well posted operators call them worth only 21c. now. Outside city skins brought 20½c. for one car, which is a reduction of ½c. from prior trading rate. More are said to be available and buyers display no interest. Country skins quoted at 19½@20c. talked; packers at 22@23c. nominal; outside last paid; most killers demand 25c. for their stocks. Deacons quoted at 90c.@\$1 and light calf \$1.10@1.20 as to lots. Kipskins are slow. Country run is in small supply and quoted at 20@20½c. for business; inside nearer the market. Outside last paid; city skins quoted at 21@21½c. and packers at 22@23c. nominal.

HORSE HIDES present no new features. Buyers are not lending the market any support here. Country run is quoted at \$4.50@4.75 as to lots; cities at \$4.75@5.25 nominal; stocks unsold are large. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with the ponies and glues at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75c. nominal.

HOGSKINS are meeting with a good demand from local buyers for all small parcels as fast as collected at 60@75c. for the country run of stock with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are firm and moving at 10½@11c. for big packer large skins. No. 2's quoted at 9@10c. and No. 3's at 5@7c. as to quality.

SHEEP PELTS.—Trade was slow in sheepskins in the packer market. Stocks are limited and the slaughter small in packer sheepskins. This range at 90c.@\$1 as to quality of seasonable stock. Lambskins comprise the bulk of the kill at present and these range at \$1.25@1.35; last sales were at \$1.30 for best local and river stock of the first half of the month's kill. Country shearlings and spring lambs are quoted at 60@80c. average as to lots; dry western pelts are steady where any are offered and bring 19@20c. as to lots; outside for Montana varieties.

Kansas City.

The trading this week was certainly very narrow, confined to 18,500 August Colorados at 22½c., and 7,000 August butt-brands at 23½c. Some reports included 6,000 native steers at 27c., but we included these last week. Demand for Texas steers and branded cows seems to have died out, while native steers and cows are still as neglected as ever, and the only thing that is preventing a decline on native stock is the fact that this is the time of the year when slaughter usually runs more to branded selections. No trading in spready native steers. Demand exceeding slack, generally held at 28@28½c. No fresh developments in native steers. Last business was at 27c., at which more are obtainable, although some packers talking 27½c. In butt brands 7,000 August salting were sold at 23½c., which is no change from the previous trading. No trading reported in Texas steers; practically all of the packers have some over-sales, and are holding heavies at 23½c., lights 23½c., extremes 22½c., which is the basis of last trading, but this selection does not seem to be in as much demand as are butts or Colorados. Colorados moved to the extent of 18,500 August salting at 22½c., which is the same as the last trading. Heavy native cows beginning to show some accumulation, and generally held at 26½c. Light native cows (Continued on page 43.)

W. P. LANGE

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 25.

The high cost of feed and apparent lack of faith in the near future of the steer trade accounts in a large measure for the liberal receipts of the last few weeks, which, by the way, consisted largely of steer cattle; also, Western "rangers" are beginning to move freely, and on Monday of this week out of an unexpectedly heavy run of 22,030 cattle there were 4,500 Westerns, followed on Tuesday by 1,500 Westerns and 4,300 natives, and Wednesday's receipts were estimated at 17,000, including 1,500 Westerns, making a total of 44,870 cattle for the first three days of the week as compared with 38,734 for the same period a week ago, all of which explains the downward tendency of the trade. Monday's market showed 15@25c. decline on everything except the very best grades which, by the way, are so scarce as to cut but little figure in the general results; on Tuesday the trade ruled slow but about steady, and the same might be said of Wednesday's market. A few prime steers of all weights command \$9.75@10.15, bulk of the choice cattle selling at \$9.40@9.75, good to choice grades \$8.25@9.25, medium to good \$7.75@8.50, fair to medium \$7@7.75, and common to fair from \$6@7, with of course some inferior quality lightweight little steers on the stocker order selling even lower. No logical reason exists at this writing for anticipating any big or permanent recovery in the market in the near future, although after such a sharp decline some reaction is not unexpected, although to be frank we think that any upturns in the trade during the near future will be of only temporary nature, as it is becoming more and more apparent that receipts of cattle, especially the medium and low priced kinds, will be fairly liberal during the month of September.

Butcher-stuffs, because of its scarcity, held up well in price; in fact, she-stuff is selling unusually high for the time of year, and in contrast with the trade on steers sales of butcher-stuff have right along elicited expressions of pronounced satisfaction from the shippers thereof. The bull trade is also steady and the market for good to choice veal calves is at the high point of the season; in fact, values are on a dangerously high basis and a sharp slump in calf values is imminent.

Anything in the nature of a "bullish" prediction regarding the trend of the hog trade would seem farfetched and out of line at the present time, for if the packers cannot manufacture lard and other pork products to sell at prevailing prices—and it seems almost impossible to move freely the burdensome stocks—why should there be anything "bullish" over the prospects three or four months hence, when by that time receipts of hogs will doubtless be of heavy weight? And yet the fact, nevertheless, remains that since the "low spot" in the trade a week ago the hog market has advanced 15@25c. per cwt. on light hogs and anywhere from 35@50c. per cwt. on others—notably the mixed and packing grades. Prime light and light butchers sold on Wednesday from \$7.75@7.90 with the top \$7.95; choice medium-weight butchers \$7.60@7.75; good light mixed and medium-weight mixed of good quality \$7.50@7.75; prime heavy shipping grades \$7.10@7.35; medium mixed packing grades \$6.75@7 and heavy packing grades \$6.40@6.65. Aside from plain heavy hogs, the trade on Wednesday closed active and strong, with all buyers "on the planks," but despite this seeming "bullish" state of affairs we must not overlook the fact that receipts for the first three days of the week totaled only 47,000, as compared with 59,744 for the same period a week ago, and renewed activity in the fields, due to improved climatic conditions, doubtless accounts in a large

(Continued on page 43.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 24.

Cattle receipts are lighter here this week, due to disappointing prices last week for Kansas grass cattle, together with ability of pasturemen to hold their cattle, having plenty of grass. The supply today is 11,000 head, and killing cattle are selling slowly, at steady to weak prices, following a steady to 10c. lower market yesterday. Stockers and feeders are selling good and about 10c. higher than close of last week. If stockers and feeders would decline a little, there would be an immense demand for them, but this demand exists nevertheless, as it is, and must come to the surface anyway. Corn-fed heavy natives sold up to \$9.85 here yesterday, and yearlings brought \$9.75 today. Yearlings and fancy heifers are 15@25c. lower than best time last week. Middle-class natives sell at \$8.50@9.25. Kansas pasture cattle range from \$7.40@8.75, including a few fleshy feeders, to Illinois parties, this week, around \$8.20. Most of the native cows sell at \$5.75@6.50, best corn-fed cows up to \$7.50. Quarantine territory has been cut down in the last year or two till the supply has dropped to small proportions, most of the pastures now being above the line, and the cattle coming into the native division. Only 41 cars of quarantine cattle have arrived in two days; sales of steers at \$6@7.65; cows, \$5@6. Straight feeders weighing 1,000 lbs. are selling at \$7.25@7.75 for good ones, and stock steers bring \$7.10@7.50; common cattle at lower prices, and fancy cattle higher.

Hogs are in very light supply and prices are higher this week. Receipts are only 9,000 here today; market 5c. higher; top, \$7.45; bulk, \$6.75@7.40. When there is a drop in the price rough heavy hogs suffer most, and vice versa when there is an advance, hence some sales of this class the last two days look 15@30c. higher. Order buyers paid \$7.45 today, but packers bought their hogs mostly at \$6.90@7.20. A feature today was 9 cars of heavy hogs from one central Nebraska station, which sold around \$6.85. These hogs were drawn here on account of the margin in prices above Omaha. Sheep and lambs are 10c. higher today, and 35@50c. above a week ago.

Forty cars of Utah and Wyoming lambs sold the last two days at \$8.50@8.70; plain lambs selling at \$7.85@8.25; feeding lambs, \$7.75@8.15; feeding yearlings worth \$6.40@7; feeding ewes, \$4.50@5.50; young breeding ewes, \$6@7.25. Receipts are slightly heavier, 21,000 in two days, and orders for all classes of feeding and breeding stock are now being filled readily here.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 25.

Only 18,200 cattle were received this week which number includes 2,600 southerns. The light receipts were due to flood conditions which effected all of the direct west and southwest lines. The native cattle market while a shade lower at this writing is not far from steady for the week. The demand is for good light weight stock and on these grades the market shows more strength than any place else. Heavy beef steers are experiencing a draggy sluggish market. The choice kind is quoted at \$9.50@10 while the medium to good to choice kinds range from \$8@9.50. Choice to prime yearlings are priced at \$9.25@10, and mixed yearlings and heifers of this grade are quotable at about the same figures. Choice to fancy heifers in straight carloads \$8.75@9.75; medium to good to choice heifers \$7@8.75. There has not been much change in the prices on cows, best cows are still going to scale at \$6.75@7.50, while the good to choice range from \$5.50@6.50.

On the southern side the receipts have largely been confined to the canner and cutter

stock, as the Oklahoma and Texas cattle have been unable to arrive here because of flood conditions. What few did get through have sold well. A train of 1,095 lb. Oklahoma fed cattle sold on the native side, brought \$7.30. Another train averaging about the same weight brought \$7.55 and another train weighing right at 1,100 lbs. brought \$7.65, and 4 loads averaging 1,170 brought \$7.90. These all sold on Tuesday. As we have predicted the Oklahoma cattle this year will be better than usual. They have had an abundance of good pasture.

Hog receipts were 34,500 for the week, an insufficient supply for the demand. The consequence has been an active market and generally stronger prices. The activity of the eastern order buyer accounts for much of this condition. The range of quotations is as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$7.65@7.90; good heavy, \$6.85@7.55; rough, \$6.10@6.25; light hogs, \$7.80@7.90; pigs, \$7.50@7.90; bulk of all sales, \$7.65@7.85.

Only 6,000 sheep were received this week, an exceedingly light and inadequate run. The scarcity is directly traceable to high water conditions on the roads. There have not been enough sheep and matured stock to establish actual market conditions. The sales indicate about a steady basis. Ewes, including breeding ewes, are quoted at \$5.50@7; yearlings, \$6.25@7.25. In lambs the market has shown a decided advance. \$8@9 is the regular quotation, the bulk of the sales for the week have gone close to the top. With the railroads back to normal conditions probably within the next twenty-four hours, the receipts especially in the sheep department should show a very material increase for the coming week.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., August 24.

Cattle receipts are running a little ahead of this time last year and fully three-fourths of the arrivals are Western grassers, the quality averaging up somewhat better than a year ago. The native corn-fed cattle have suffered from this competition, and values went off 15@25c. last week. Light and handy weight beees are favored and command a big premium, some yearlings selling at \$9.70 today, while it took choice heavy beees to bring

(Continued on page 43.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 21, 1915:

CATTLE

Chicago	32,441
Kansas City	21,635
Omaha	12,533
St. Joseph	7,390
Cudahy	502
Sioux City	3,926
South St. Paul	6,986
New York and Jersey City	8,484
Fort Worth	4,213
Philadelphia	3,364
Pittsburgh	1,418
Boston	1,404

HOGS

Chicago	73,545
Kansas City	26,228
Omaha	31,398
St. Joseph	26,767
Cudahy	4,200
Sioux City	18,616
Otrumwa	8,000
Cedar Rapids	6,000
South St. Paul	7,091
New York and Jersey City	18,529
Fort Worth	4,674
Philadelphia	5,248
Pittsburgh	5,719
Boston	12,403

SHEEP

Chicago	61,688
Kansas City	14,459
Omaha	23,122
St. Joseph	9,979
Cudahy	348
Sioux City	1,660
South St. Paul	2,119
New York and Jersey City	40,028
Fort Worth	1,046
Philadelphia	8,212
Pittsburgh	4,476
Boston	8,816
Louisville	4,270

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Canton, N. C.—The Canton Laundry & Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. P. Platt, R. H. Sorrells and J. B. Smathers.

Lincolnton, N. C.—D. H. Shields, V. M. Ramsaur and W. H. Childs have incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the Lincoln Co-operative Creamery Co.

ICE NOTES.

Blackshear, Ga.—The erection of a cold storage and ice plant is being considered by Strickland Bros.

Troy, Mo.—An ice storage building, two stories high, will be erected by the Racket Store Co. Cost \$20,000.

Hagerstown, Md.—Contract has been awarded for the construction of a two story, 41x80 ft. cold storage plant by D. Ramaciotti.

San Benito, Texas.—A two story refrigerating plant of brick construction, and to cost \$25,000, will be erected by the Rio Grande Valley Ice Co.

North Yakima, Wash.—The cold storage house of the Independent Meat Company, east of this place, has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Ocilla, Ga.—The Ocilla Oil & Fertilizer Company has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Ice and cold storage plant will be added, together with oil refinery.

Hopewell, Va.—The City Point Ice Corp. will erect a distilled ice plant with a daily capacity of 50 tons of ice; annex cold storage warehouse and install bottling works. The erection of an ice cream factory is being considered.

REFRIGERATED MEAT ALL RIGHT.

Reports from London state that Prof. Armand Giteau has communicated the results of experiments made by him and Professor Lataille to determine the alimentary qualities of refrigerated meat. Microscopic, chemical and bacteriological examinations proved that, despite the peculiar appearance of meats, they do not differ in essential qualities from fresh meats, but must be slowly heated before cooking.

NEW QUICK FREEZING PROCESS FOR COMESTIBLES.

(John E. Starr, in *Refrigerating World*.)

A system of rapid freezing for fish, poultry and other comestibles that seems to have many elements of successful application, has lately been exhibited in New York.

America has heretofore been in the lead in the way of novel applications of refrigeration and indeed, this general application has been already tried in this country in a rather unscientific way and without very satisfactory results. This time a more nearly satisfactory theory and application of the general idea comes from the Province of Jutland, in Denmark, where the Skagerak joins its waters with those of the North Sea.

In that country, A. J. A. Ottefson recently made practical use of the fairly well known fact that if a drop of water be introduced into a saturated solution of brine or other solutions having a low freezing point, this drop of water will not mingle with the solution if it is below the freezing point (because it is already saturated), but will at once freeze as water.

Reasoning from this, Ottefson concluded that if a wet piece of flesh, such as a wet chicken or a fish be introduced into a very cold solution of brine, which was fully saturated at this low temperature, the result would be an instant freezing of the moisture on the surface and prevent the brine or other salt in solution from penetrating the flesh. Further, the reasoning was, that as the conduction of heat is enormously greater between a liquid or a solid and another liquid, than between a solid or liquid and air, the speed of freezing would be much greater if the object to be frozen was immersed in a saturated solution of brine than in the ordinary cold air freezing process.

Dr. Johan Hjort, Fish Commissioner for Norway, became impressed with the practicability of this scheme, especially for freez-

ing the comestible in which he was most interested, i. e., fish—and, on board the Norwegian fishing steamer under his control, made numerous experiments to prove out the main theory involved. He found that if the solution was not at saturation, even at the low temperature, he could freeze the fish satisfactorily and with great rapidity, but the ensuing effect, not only from a thermic, but an osmotic standpoint, would be the penetration of the brine into the frozen flesh. And it is for this reason and apparently this reason alone that experiments made years ago in this country failed. The experimenters apparently did not realize that in order to prevent the invasion of salt into the frozen fish, the brine must be saturated at the temperature it was held.

Dr. Hjort, through the courtesy of the Fulton Market Refrigerating Company, of New York, was enabled to demonstrate the soundness of the principle involved as to show to many interested in the subjects some rather remarkable results in the way of rapid freezing of fish and poultry immersed directly in a saturated solution of salt, without penetration of the salt into the flesh of the comestible frozen.

Details of Experiments.

For the purpose of this demonstration, a water-tight tank, four feet long, two feet wide, and three feet deep, was placed in the second story of the power house of the Fulton Market Company. In this tank, at one side, was placed a direct expansion ammonia coil and the tank was then filled with common salt brine solution, 20 per cent. strong, by weight having a freezing point of about five degrees above zero. The expansion coil was thus immersed in the brine, leaving about 18 cubic feet of brine space free, in which to immerse the comestibles to be frozen.

As the "back pressures" at this plant are remarkably low (about ten inches vacuum)

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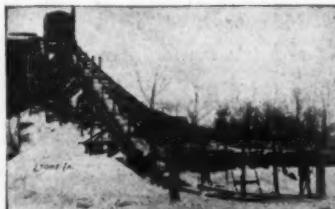
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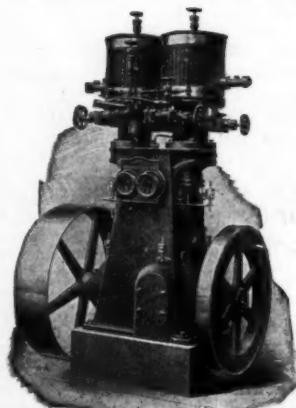


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the boiling point of the ammonia was nearly 40 degrees below zero.

The brine in the tank was very quickly reduced to the required temperature of 5 degrees above zero and the brine kept at a saturation by freezing out the water in the brine, as the coils become quickly coated with ice. Into the brine were immersed washed fish, still wet, of various kinds and sizes; also poultry, from small broilers to large roasting chickens.

These fish and poultry were taken out at intervals and sawed through in the thickest part for examination. It was found that small flat fish, such as flounders, were frozen to the bone in from 20 to 30 minutes. A large cod, about five inches in diameter in the thickest part, was frozen to the bone in an hour and forty minutes. A broiler chicken took about 25 minutes, while a two-pound "roasting" chicken was frozen in something less than an hour. An air frozen fish was sawed in two and compared with a brine frozen fish. There was a marked difference to the eye in the appearance of the fibre; the air frozen fish exhibited marked frosted lines between the laminae of the flesh, while the brine frozen fish showed a uniform and firm cross section.

It was not considered conclusive by the experts present whether there was any real difference between the air frozen fish and the brine frozen fish, as the air frozen fish was congealed in a sharp freezer at a temperature of 20 degrees below zero, while the brine frozen fish was immersed in brine at 5 degrees above zero. The difference was only apparent to the eye and there remains to be made a study of the histology of flesh to determine whether there was any difference in flavor of brine freezing.

As far as taste was concerned, no salt could be found in the brine frozen articles in the layer of flesh next the skin, but this matter is, of course, one that must be left to exact chemical analysis.

Specialists Witness Tests.

A series of tests, such as mentioned above, were made in the presence of a group of food and fish specialists on April 10, 1915, including Dr. M. E. Pennington, Chief of the United States Food Research Laboratory and probably the greatest expert on refrigerated food in the world, and her assistants, Dr. Ernest D. Clark and Dr. Bramwell; also Professor Moore, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries and other experts interested in the subject.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
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BOSTON: Fifield, Richardson & Co.
BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schappert.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hassiacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
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SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Looking for Greater Profits

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION Is The Answer. Your Provision store can be made to produce greater profits by the use of **Mechanical Refrigeration**. Others have demonstrated this fact by actual experience. Why not You?

In the first place, select the best Machine that money will buy—a Machine that is simple—durable—efficient—a YORK.

May we send you particulars as to how we can serve you best—at all times.

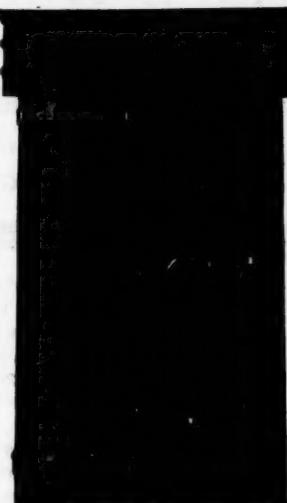
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We have an interesting exhibit in operation in the Palace of Food Products at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

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Have you ever examined our
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types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

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Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

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REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

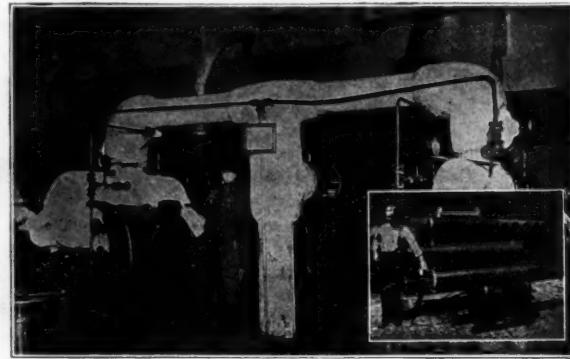
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CHICAGO



The exact status of the results as to whether the brine frozen comestibles are as good or better than air-frozen goods must await the investigation of the experts, and it is expected that the United States Food Research Laboratory will take up the matter as soon as their other duties will permit.

Dr. Hjort and his confreres seem to have worked up a practical technique of handling this method on a large scale and are devoting much time to the evolution of the process.

May Aid Small Packers.

It would seem that if there are no objections from a sanitary standpoint, the system would work out to great advantage to small packers of poultry, whereas the Department of Agriculture, through the Food Research Department, has pointed out the necessity of quick chilling and packing at low temperature without the use of ice. It may also prove valuable in local quick freezing of fish at or near the point of catch.

At least the method seems worthy of most careful consideration by those interested in the conservation of flesh food products, whether from a sanitary or utilitarian standpoint.

In so important a matter as the handling of perishables, the progress must be necessarily slow, as each step, both from a sanitary and a business standpoint, will have to be cautiously tested and above all, the test of time will have to be determined. By "time" is meant such reasonable time as may elapse between the original packing and the ultimate use by the consumer.

Watch page 48 for opportunities.

COLD STORAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Food Department reports that the amount of foodstuffs held in cold storage in New Jersey July 1 was more nearly normal for the season than the amount stored April 1. On the latter date 16,223,115 pounds of fresh meat were in storage, as compared with 766,688 pounds April 1, 1914. On July 1, 1915, there were 7,081,725 pounds in storage, as compared with 4,498,386 pounds on July 1 of last year. This amount, pointed out is still in excess of the normal.

"While one reason," says the report, "for the reduction in the amount of fresh meat held in storage may be the movement of such meat to Europe, it is believed that the chief reason is that the space is required for eggs. July 1 there were 21,825,240 dozen eggs in storage, as compared with 1,738,590 dozen on April 1, and 18,596,070 dozen July 1, 1914.

The excess of eggs held in storage at this time over those in storage a year ago, is due to the large crop of eggs rather than the storage of war supplies. The storage of eggs has reached about the capacity of the storage houses for this product, and has necessitated a reduction in the storage of fresh meat for war purposes.

The report shows a great increase in the storage of salt meat, which, for July 1, 1915, was 1,754,213 pounds, as compared with 154,370 pounds July 1, 1914. This excess of salt meat is stored awaiting shipment to Europe. An increase of more than 1,000,000 pounds each in the storage of both butter and poultry over the amount in storage July 1, 1914, is due largely to the increased supply of these products."

SEATTLE AS A MEAT CENTER.

The city of Seattle, Wash., has gradually assumed importance as a meat packing center in the Pacific Northwest. Approximate figures, estimated by the sales managers of the leading meat packing and handling concerns of Seattle, give a composite estimate of between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000 as the value of meats of all kinds having their origin in Seattle plants.

In Seattle are five packing plants, employing 472 men for a total annual payroll of \$438,000. The total investment in plants and working stock is between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000, with a packing and local handling record for beef alone of \$8,671,000.

Lamb and mutton runs in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000, with pork running ahead at an estimated total of \$4,600,000. The remaining total is made up of smoked meats, by-products and fancy meats of the highest grades not considered in the estimate.

A portion of this amount goes to outlying districts, and even as far north as Alaska. Seattle's meat consumption is estimated at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 per annum in the homes of the city without reference to the hotels and the handling of great convention crowds as well as the usual thousands of transients each year.

The trade is showing a decided increase each year, with the outlook bright for general enlargement of all plants during the next year. A majority of the plants are located in close proximity to water and rail terminals with the result that shipping costs are reduced to a point where competition with outside dealers is made profitable.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW "BOSS" MEAT MIXERS.

On another page of this issue will be found an illustration of the new Giant "Boss" Dump Mixer, 2,000 pounds capacity, electric driven. The first one of this size with motor is in operation in the John Hetzel Sausage Works, Chicago, Ill. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, manufacturers of these and other well known "Boss" machines, also build dump mixers of 1,500, 1,000, 700 and 350 pounds capacity, either motor-driven or with pulleys for belt power. These machines, with their practical and special sanitary features, appeal to all up-to-date sausage-makers. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company solicit the correspondence of sausage-makers interested in these machines.

YORK ICE MACHINE SALES.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., report installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery since their last report of July 22nd as follows:

New Ulm Creamery Company, New Ulm, Tex.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Arctic Ice & Coal Company, Greensboro, N. C.; one 125-ton vertical single-acting, refrigerating machine, direct connected to a gas engine, and condensing side complete, including 11 "Shipley" flooded double-pipe ammonia condensers, also a 75-ton raw water flooded freezing system and 1600 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage.

George A. Fuller Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; two 20-ton vertical refrigerating machines, each direct connected to a cross compound condensing Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, including 3 "Shipley" flooded double-pipe ammonia condensers, also a 2-ton freezing system and distilling system and refrigerating system, including a horizontal shell and tube brine cooler. This installation was made in the Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peoria State Hospital, South Berwynville, Peoria, Ill.; one 30-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, also a 7-ton freezing system and refrigerating system, including 3 double-pipe brine coolers.

Camp Hill Ice Company, Camp Hill, Ala.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 6-ton flooded freezing system and direct expansion piping for ice storage room.

Citizens Crystal Ice Company, Roanoke, Va.; one 125-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and condensing side, including 4 "Shipley" flooded double-pipe ammonia condensers, also a 60-ton Corliss raw water flooded freezing system and 2,000 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage rooms.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.; one 90-ton horizontal, double-acting refrigerating machine, geared to electric motor drive, and condensing side complete.

American Locomotive Company, Providence, R. I.; two 35-ton vertical single-acting, belt-

driven refrigerating machines and condensing side complete. The refrigerating produced by these machines will be used for tempering steel.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Junction City Creamery, Junction City, Ore.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Coastwise Transportation Company, Boston, Mass.; (for refrigeration on board ships) four 1-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machines, direct connected to vertical enclosed type slide-valve engines, and condensing sides complete.

Union House, F. W. Dixon, Prop., Sussex, N. J.; a 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Southwestern Dairy Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; one 1-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Frank Woepkenberg (Dairy), Reading, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

T. L. Lay & Co. (Meats), Knoxville, Tenn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

C. Schaeffer & Sons (Provisions), 137 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Harding & Pratt, New York, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for Henry Jandorf, butcher, 114 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kauffman Underselling Stores, Harrisburg, Pa.; (Drinking Water Plant), a half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John Sachsenhauser, Waterbury, Conn.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

S. Faith & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made in the St. Louis Custom House, St. Louis, Mo., for cooling drinking water.

Buffalo Refrigerating Company, New York, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for Stone & Webster, in the plant of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., for cooling chemicals.

Bergman Produce Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

George H. Schaeffer (Meats and Groceries), New York, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

E. A. Shumway, Folsom, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Citro Chemical Company, Waywood, Bergen Co., N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-

acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type-slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Callendering Company, Providence, R. I.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also a 10-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Aetna Explosive Company (Chemicals), Mt. Union, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Standard Roller Bearing Company, 52nd St. Freight Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This machine will be used for cooling oil for tempering steel.

John Larson (Meat Market), Kenyon, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Emerald Co-operative Creamery Association, Emerald, Wis.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Pontiac Packing Company (Meat Packers), Pontiac, Mich.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

West Carrollton Parchment Company (Cooling acids for making parchment paper), West Carrollton, Ohio; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Fred M. Dow (Residence), Portland, Me.; one half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Philadelphia Morgue, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

John Schlatt, Gold Brook Creamery, 277 Tillman avenue, Detroit, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Harvey Ice Cream Company, Conshohocken, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

New Hampshire State Prison, Concord, N. H.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Chas. F. Rantz, New Orleans, La.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for S. Pfeifer & Co. (Wholesale Provisions), New Orleans, La.

Armour & Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; 11,300 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping.

Armour & Company, Tampa, Fla.; 4,860 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping.

Palatka Ice Company, Palatka, Fla.; 600 feet of 2-inch full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping.

Yough Crystal Ice & Storage Company, Connellsburg, Pa.; a 100-ton vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

Rio Grande Valley Ice Company, San Benito, Tex.; two 11-inch by 18-inch vertical single-acting York ammonia compressors replacing those of another make.

Lagomarcino-Grupe Company, Burlington, Ia.; one 12-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Boston Ice Company, Boston, Mass.; one 36-inch by 36-inch Corliss valve steam cylinder.

Bowlus Ice & Cold Storage Co., Fremont, Ohio; one 18-inch by 18-inch Corliss valve steam cylinder.

Lafayette Brewery, St. Louis, Mo.; one 15-ton vertical shell and tube brine cooler.

Milk Producers Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; one 5-ton freezing system.

Chicago Section

And the next day it rained—some more!

Graft, war and rain seem to be epidemic.

With September comes the oyster if it ain't drowned out.

Now that you have begun to inhale the oyster you feel better, wot?

Daily health hint: Do not under any circumstances eat hairy butter.

One perfectly good way to put a stop to this summer resort drowning is to keep out of the lake.

And the killing gang still keeps busy in Yurrup. No one questions it any more—it's hell, all right!

There is no law against eating with a knife, but you can make better headway with a shovel.

Black River, Port Huron and Bubbly Creek, Chicago, if mixed, would make (deodorized) an excellent driveway.

It is now equine, bovine, porcine and ovine with the boys of the Yards. Hosses, beef, hawks and sheep are a thing of the past!

Doc Dyson evidently figures that there's no difference between being popular or notorious—with some people, anyhow. The "Doc" is strictly on the job!

"For the luv o' Mike, does it rain all the time here?" said a visitor in Michigan to a native son. "No!" replied the N. S., "now and again it snows!"

If that elephant should happen to see the Kernel afar off and runs out and falls on his

neck and kisses him, would that be a Roosevelt squash? Ask Burbank. Hop! the hypo quick.

I know that fellers in the hardware business belongs to the Hardware Club, and fellers in the woolen business belongs to the Wool Club, and lawyers belongs to the Lawyers' Club, Gurin, so naturally, I supposed

pert in food matters for so long a time, has located in Chicago, with an office in the Monadnock building. Dr. Dunlap will engage in work in his special field here. He will do no laboratory work whatever, but will devote himself to consultations exclusively. His standing and experience fit him admirably for this special field.

W. L. Gregson says of the provision situation in a letter to The National Provisioner: "Some evidences of discouragement among holders of product spent themselves on the week's early trading, and after that a much better general tone prevailed. September and October pork have at times shown signs of congestion, but any new trade is of small volume. September and October lard has for the most part been offered sparingly, and at times was difficult to buy without advancing prices. January lard has been in good demand at advancing prices, and lately has been active. There is some improvement in the Southern demand, but of course the big trade from that section comes in September and October. Generally the packing industry recently has been popularizing the product by reducing prices, and the increased trade volume on that account alone will soon be felt in many quarters."

JAMES S. AGAR MAKES A CHANGE.

James S. Agar, known the country over as president and manager of the Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago; an ex-president of the American Meat Packers' Association, and one of the most active and popular men in the packinghouse trade, has resigned his executive position with that company and is now identified with his brother in the John Agar Company at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Those who know Mr. Agar have no doubt that whatever he turns his hand to will be a success, as he has been uniformly effective in all he has undertaken in the past. In his new connection he will have the best wishes of the trade throughout the world.



JAMES S. AGAR.

that fellers like Schwarzschild & Sulzberger oder Swift and Armour belongs to the Lamb Club."—Montague Glass in N. Y. Times.

And liquor dealers the "Manhattan," and ice dealers the "Arctic"!

Dr. Frederick L. Dunlap, of Washington, D. C., who was a member of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture, and famous as the government's consulting ex-

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.. FUTURES ..
GREASES, TALLOWS,
ETC.
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Fertilizer, Glue Stock and All Pack-
house By-Products.

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Retail Section

BUTCHERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

The recent convention of the United Master Butchers' Association of the United States at San Francisco adopted the following resolutions:

That evidence be collected and forwarded to the attorney-general of the United States when fictitious prices on food commodities are apparent.

That laws be enacted which will give United States veterinary inspectors the authority to go into any State and inspect livestock.

That the Constitution of the United States be amended so that the President will have the authority to regulate the exportation of food or other articles deemed a necessity to the people of this country.

That a Federal law be enacted imposing a two-dollar stamp tax on all books of one thousand trading stamps, mileage, or scrip coupons, profit sharing devices, or any other article to be given as a premium, the value of each trading stamp, etc., to be based upon a ten-cent purchase of merchandise.

That the tax, and all restrictions of manufacture, except for purity, be taken off oleomargarine. That a minimum fine of not less than five thousand dollars, and imprisonment for three years, be imposed on every person selling oleomargarine and representing it to be other than oleomargarine or butterine. That the principals, such as presidents of corporations, owners or employers, be the persons fined, and not the employees.

That the secretary of agriculture be authorized to encourage the raising of livestock, and that an appropriation of two million dollars be made to be used in assisting poor people to buy livestock; all stock so bought to be under the supervision of the Agricultural Department until the money is paid back to the government.

That a proper net weight law be enacted, specifying in exact and plain words that any article sold for absolute net weight only, the weight to be plainly marked on each container.

That a Federal cold storage law be enacted, so that uniformity in all States can be arrived at.

That a press committee be appointed by each local association in the United States, and it shall be their duty to contradict false statements of the press, and to furnish correct information to the newspapers when it concerns our business.

MEAT RULES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Proposed new meat regulations in Minneapolis require not only thorough meat inspection, but the labeling of each cut of meat as having been inspected. In connection with City Meat Inspector Tilbury's suggestion that meat dealers should be required by ordinance to sell nothing but inspected meat, he advised that the same ordinance be made to include a provision that all dealers in meat be required to conspicuously label all cut meats showing that the cuts were from inspected meat.

After a carcass is cut up the inspector's brand is naturally lost and purchasers cannot see it. But if retailers be required to advertise that it is inspected they would be liable to prosecution for false advertising under the State law as well as under the city regulating ordinance if the meat had not been inspected.

The provision in the proposed ordinance that merchants be required to label meats

would help surmount difficulty caused by lack of funds to enforce an inspection ordinance. If the advertising feature be inserted it would put meat vendors up against the State law, and any person knowing the signs to be untruthful could present the matter to the grand jury or secure a complaint and have the offenders prosecuted by State and county officials.

A BUTCHER'S UNIQUE ADVERTISING.

George Oles, proprietor of one of the largest meat markets in Youngstown, O., is doing some original advertising for his place which is attracting considerable attention and making his store popular, says the Inter State Grocer. He recently inserted advertisements in the Youngstown papers to the effect that he did not want any women coming into his place who wore transparent gowns and had perfect figures, as they distracted the attention of clerks and demoralized the system of the store.

Later, however, he had a change of heart, or, rather, he followed up the original advertisement with another which created as much of a sensation as the first one. He stated that the "beautiful ladies" who wore diaphanous gowns would not take his advice, but intimated that they came to the store in larger numbers than ever, so he decided to invite all of them to come whether they dressed according to his code or not. Here is his latest ad:

"Beautiful ladies won't take my advice. I am somewhat discouraged, but I am not going to worry. I asked beautiful ladies with transparent gowns and perfect shapes to stay away from my market when the sun is shining, for it costs me money for the clerks' time that they spend in taking a look. However, I have a very large business; the weather is soon going to be so cool that you will have to wear some lingerie or die of pneumonia, so I am going to ask you all to come to my market Friday and Saturday.

"I don't care whether you have got transparent gowns or not. I don't care how much time my clerks take in taking a look. Profits are the last consideration with me. I like to see a big crowd at the market."

Oles' unique advertisements are the talk of Youngstown and it is said that the first thing the women of that town do in the morning is to get the morning papers and scan its columns in order to see what new wrinkle Oles has in his regular advertising space, demonstrating that a little originality in advertising can be made to pay.

URGES EATING OF MUTTON.

"If the American people will eat more mutton they will find that the price of beef will go lower," declared H. A. Ziegler, a stockman of Sydney, Australia, in the Washington Post. "The raising of sheep for mutton has not been practiced to a great extent in the United States, for the good reason that Americans have not been mutton eaters. I learn that only 4 per cent. of the meat used

in American homes is mutton or lamb, while in the United Kingdom the average is 22 per cent., and in France 11 per cent.

"The production of sheep in the United States, as in other countries, has decreased in the last few years. You have in America more than 10,000,000 fewer sheep today than you had five years ago, the number at this time, I understand, being not more than 53,000,000. Australia has less than 85,000,000 sheep, as compared with 93,000,000 four years ago. If your farmers will give more attention to the raising of sheep for mutton, they will find that they are quite as profitable as cattle, and, of course, serve a double purpose.

"Australia has experimented with the shipment of refrigerated mutton to the United States, and until the European war started, the trade was very promising. Our mutton is of the finest quality, and vast quantities of it are shipped to England."

WASHINGTON MARKETMEN PICNIC.

Employees of the Old Dutch Market at Washington, D. C., and their friends made their annual excursion to Marshall Hall last week under the auspices of the Employees' Association. The steamer Charles Macalester was compelled to make three trips down the river to carry the 3,000 persons who went on the excursion.

The fifteen stores owned by the Old Dutch Market Company at Washington closed their doors at noon so that both employer and employee could take advantage of the outing. A feature of the celebration was a three-cornered baseball game between teams representing the clerks, managers and the overhead staff. Other athletic events included a 50-yard dash for ladies, 100-yard dash for visiting ladies, fat men's race, three-legged race and a children's race. Those who had charge of the entertainment were John R. Power, chairman; Charles H. Tiedeman, William Padgett, John R. Kearney and Roy Robertson.

VALUE OF A NAME IN TRADE.

"When a merchant places his name on his window, over the door or on his delivery wagons he assumes a definite and permanently fixed responsibility. Whether the responsibility thus assumed becomes a liability or an asset rests entirely with the merchant," says the Seattle 'Trade Register.' This is a view that is fast coming to the front as a controlling factor in the evolution of some of the prevailing trade controversies. The article continues:

"To the world, the merchant says: 'This is my establishment. These are my goods these are my employees. I am proud of my business.' If a merchant cannot capitalize his good name his responsibility for the use of that name immediately becomes a liability. If, on the other hand, the merchant develops in his own name the support and confidence of a community, he has created a tangible asset on which he can realize results just so long as he continues to merit the esteem of his neighbors and patrons."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Angelo Alagio has opened a meat and grocery market on Whitworth street, Thompsonville, Conn.

Arthur J. Dorner, proprietor of the meat market at 745 Dorr street, Toledo, Ohio, died at his home, 423 Irving street, from heart disease. Mr. Dorner was 44 years of age and is survived by his sister.

Fay Brothers have moved their meat and grocery market to 1531-33 Lawrence street, Denver, Colo.

The Utica (N. Y.) Mater Butchers' Association held their annual outing at Summit Park on Wednesday, August 18.

John Salzman has moved his meat market to Hennepin avenue, Dixon, Ill.

J. J. Miller, a wholesale meat dealer, died suddenly at his home, 101 Lincoln avenue, Detroit, Mich. He was 70 years old and is survived by his widow, three sons and one daughter.

Isidor Franks and Carl Schneider have purchased the grocery and meat market at 521 Fourth street, Lincoln, Ill., formerly conducted by Harry Russell.

Matthew Harrison has discontinued his meat business at Arlington, Mass.

John Schuler, 51 years old, of 1418 Walton avenue, St. Louis, Mo., a butcher for a number of years, committed suicide.

A. A. Messig will move his butcher shop from its present location to Warren street, Roselle Park, N. J., about November 1.

A. A. Beavers has sold his meat market at Churubusco, Ind., to his brother, Samuel Beavers and Charles Harter.

Charles A. Keith, sixty-four years old, died suddenly while waiting on a customer in his meat market at Sherman, N. Y. He is survived by his widow and two brothers.

Laurie Miller has purchased John Kapp's meat market at Williamstown, Pa.

Wm. G. Graham has sold out his meat business in Big Rapids, Mich., to Leonard Carlton.

John Upp has sold out his meat business in Reed City, Mich., to Earl Ardis, recently of Evart.

Dominic Roufs has purchased the meat business of Matt. Schaefer in Lindsay, Neb.

Will Bruner has purchased the interest of Bruce Wiseman in the City Meat Market, Sedan, Kans.

Nelson Brothers have sold the Palace Meat Market, Hebron, Neb., to Harry Rumbaugh.

A. L. Roth has engaged in the meat business at Silver Creek, Neb.

H. E. Thiele and M. L. Williams have formed a partnership and engaged in the meat business at Louisville, Neb.

Thomas Jewett has purchased the meat business of Clyde Taylor at Eddyville, Neb.

Havlik Brothers have opened a butcher shop in Comstock, Neb.

F. W. Fuller has purchased the Palace Market, Lexington, Neb., from Naffzinger & Son.

The marriage is reported of E. L. Baunton, of the meat firm of Baunton Bros., Ephrata, Wash.

Wm. Spaubens, a meat dealer of Greenacres, Wash., has disappeared.

The Empire Packing Company, of Spokane, Wash., which owns the Union Meat Market in St. Maries, Idaho, is to open a branch in the west end of the town.

J. B. Korth has purchased the stock of meats, etc., of J. Krilanovich & Co., at 1401 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Haines & Bathurst have succeeded to the meat and grocery business in Santa Monica, Cal., of Haine & Cota.

The Harlem Meat Market, Harlem, Mont., has been damaged by fire to the extent of about \$5,000.

The McClure meat market, Cincinnati, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of New Haven, Conn., held its annual picnic Thursday, August 19, at Miller's Grove, Westville, Conn.

A meat market has been opened on the north side of Main street, Edinburg, Ill., by Orville Stanberry.

Dempster Bryant, a meat dealer at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$670.21 and no assets.

Fire destroyed the Greenacres meat market stand at Greenacres, Wash.

Carl Satern has purchased Hans Flateboe's meat market at Ottosen, Ia.

McCabe Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in meats, groceries, etc. The incorporators are P. & J. B. McCabe and F. E. Messinger.

Marcius Orhians, a pioneer butcher of Brookings, S. D., died after a short illness.

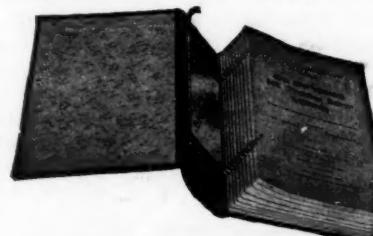
Stransky & Downing, of Riverside, Ia., have purchased the meat market at Ainsworth, Ia., formerly conducted by A. E. Wheeler & Son.

Howard E. McCabe and George A. Weintraub, doing business as the Oceanic Fish Company, at 217 Front street, New York, N. Y., have made an assignment to Maurice P. Davidson.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

NEW ZEALAND'S MUTTON OUTPUT.

The sheep-raising industry in New Zealand has not grown so rapidly during the five years ended April 30, 1915, as before, owing to increasing exports of mutton and lamb carcasses, the amounts of which were, according to Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, Auckland:

Year.	Number of sheep in Do. million	Mutton carcasses exported.	Lamb carcasses exported.
1906	20,108.471	1,500,773	2,134,563
1907	20,983.772	1,921,465	2,519,417
1908	22,449,653	1,821,426	2,826,437
1909	23,480,707	1,599,446	2,910,358
1910	24,269,620	1,711,839	3,423,918
1911	23,996,126	1,979,534	3,708,468
1912	23,750,153	1,918,119	3,935,783
1913	24,191,810	2,133,223	3,181,991
1914	24,798,763	2,630,965	3,508,006
1915	24,465,526	2,392,213	3,456,497

The 1915 figures would have been much greater had it been possible to obtain cold-storage space on steamers, for the refrigerators of the country are full of frozen mutton and lamb, and have been most of the time for the past six months. At the present price of mutton it is considered more profitable than to raise wool. Nearly all of these exports have heretofore gone to the United Kingdom, and now the British Government is taking the entire output. Several new freezing works are being erected.

FOOD PRICES IN SWEDEN.

Of a list of 57 articles of food and fuel the average prices for the whole of Sweden were higher in May than in February of the current year for all but 16 items. Eight of these (i. e., prepared oatmeal, fresh smelts, salt-trimmed cod, unroasted Santos coffee, lump sugar, table salt, beer, and water-white kerosene) remained unchanged as to price in the two months named; the other eight (fresh and preserved Swedish eggs, fresh deer meat, fresh perch, pike, cod and flounders, and turf for fuel) declined.

As between Stockholm and Goteborg, prices were consistently higher in the capital for all food products except skimmed milk, brown beans, soup beef, salt pork, certain fresh fish, and beer; wood was also cheaper here, likewise English household coal and furnace coke. The chief differences as between the two ports occurred in prices for bread, which was considerably lower in Goteborg.

CANADIAN TARIFF RESTRICTIONS.

A Canadian ministerial order of August 5, 1915, further amends the order of May 9, 1915, concerning the restricted admission of certain animal products from the United States. Hay and straw used in packing merchandise from the United States may be admitted if accompanied by an affidavit from the shipper or from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that such hay or straw was harvested and stored in an area not under Federal quarantine or has been fumigated with formaldehyde. This requirement does not apply to shipments originating in States not now subject to quarantine regulations.

Live poultry may pass in transit through Canada from one United States point to another if accompanied by an affidavit that it is the product of a State not under Federal quarantine, after inspection as to sanitary conditions and freedom from hay, straw and chaff.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

New York Section

B. B. Russell, of the Morris beef department at Chicago, was in the city during the week.

The new Armour branch in Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, will have its formal opening on Monday, August 30.

L. H. Heymann, head of Morris & Company's branch house department, was a visitor to New York last week for a few days.

Manager W. E. Frost, of Swift & Company's small stock department in the New York district, was in Chicago this week.

Nelson Morris and Edward Morris, sons of the late Edward Morris, were in New York this week. Both are active in Morris & Company affairs.

V. D. Skipworth, of the S. & S. Company executive staff at Chicago, was in New York this week, as was M. Pfaelzer, of the casings department.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 21, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 12.94 cents per pound.

H. B. Collins, head of the Swift produce department at Chicago, was in New York this week, as was Donald Mackenzie, of the company's construction department.

Jacob Maybaum, manager of the Morris branch house in Gansevoort Market, is taking a vacation in the mountains. J. E. Nash is running the house in his absence.

Manager Al Hallenbeck, of Swift & Company's Thirteenth street market, is taking his annual vacation on the golf links, getting in training for that match with Bill Harrington.

Manager Isaac Stiebel, of the S. & S. small stock department in the New York district, returned this week from a vacation spent—well, he won't tell where, but F. F. F. thinks it must have been somewhere.

The Rose Provision Company, Inc., of 170 Norfolk street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of \$7,061, and assets of \$7,400, consisting of stock, \$1,680; fixtures, \$3,500; accounts, \$1,379; wagons, \$600; cash in bank, \$200, and a chattel mortgage of \$50.

The business agent of the Kosher Butchers' Union announced Monday that the union had voted a general strike of 5,000 kosher butchers in this city and vicinity. He stated that a secret date for the strike would be set as a result of the strike vote. The strikers will demand higher wages and shorter hours.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, poultry and fish seized and

destroyed by the food inspection bureau of the New York City Health Department during the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1915: Meat.—Manhattan, 807 lbs.; Brooklyn, 18,249 lbs.; Bronx, 345 lbs.; Queens, 18 lbs.; total, 19,419 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 1,658 lbs.; Bronx, 355 lbs.; total, 2,013 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 9,085 lbs.; Brooklyn, 405-355 lbs.; Bronx, 355 lbs.; total, 417,640 lbs.

On Saturday a petition in bankruptcy was filed against James W. and Francis W. Lestrade, composing the firm of Lestrade Brothers, one of the oldest concerns in the butter packing and exporting business in this city. They began business here in 1878, and for many years have been located at 196 Duane street. Frederick W. Stelle was appointed receiver, with authority to carry on the business for twenty days. The liabilities will total close to \$50,000, with probable assets somewhat over \$10,000.

The Twenty-sixth Ward Live Poultry Company, an organization of Brownsville poultry wholesalers and retailers, formed something over a year ago, has failed to meet its obligations. The creditors are comparatively few in number, but they are in for large amounts, approximating \$35,000. The assets are estimated at about \$21,000. Sam Goldstein was at the head of the organization. An offer of settlement on the basis of 25 per cent. cash and 25 per cent. in notes was declined by the creditors. An assignment was made to Samuel Meyer and Morris Sapir, both said to be members of the corporation, but the creditors opposed this action and two petitions were filed to force the concern into bankruptcy.

Black Diamond, the largest buffalo in captivity, is to be taken from his home in Central Park and exhibited at the sixth annual outing of the employes of A. Silz, Inc., to be held at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, on Sunday. The buffalo was purchased from the city of New York recently by Mr. Silz, and is to be cut up into steaks. There are 600 employes of the concern and they, with the hotel proprietors of the city as their guests, will leave the Silz building, 414 West Fourteenth street, in automobiles and proceed direct to the grove. Immediately upon their arrival breakfast will be served, after which there will be athletic games and contests of various kinds. Late in the afternoon there will be a clambake.

NEW YORK NET WEIGHT CASE.

(Continued from page 17.)

time of sale are actually covered or wrapped up.

"It is not required that if I buy ten pounds of sugar and the grocer weighs it that he shall mark the bag he puts it into for delivery. I have asked for ten pounds of sugar and I am given ten pounds of sugar. However, if I ask for a particular bacon I see hanging wrapped in a heavy covering or for a can of Whitehouse coffee, I am entitled to know how much that container weighs.

"The merchant cannot say I will weigh a package of grapenuts or a wrapped ham

or bacon before your very eyes, and if you are fooled into paying grapenut prices for cardboard and meat prices for grease and paper, it is your own fault."

Attention is called to the publication in the August, 1914, issue of the defendant's magazine of the statement that "Society benefits in proportion as unknown quantity and pure speculations and frauds are eliminated from the scheme of things and articles are labeled for what they are, guaranteed to be what they are and sold at one price to all."

Several cases are cited in support of the argument that wrappers are containers and it is stated that decisions alleged to favor the defendant are not relevant, as they concern other laws than that of New York.

2. "The sale of paper at meat prices constitutes a violation of section 16 of the general business law. Section 16 provides:

"Method of sale of certain commodities. All meat, meat products and butter shall be sold or offered for sale by weight. All other commodities not in containers shall be sold or offered for sale by standard weight, standard measure or numerical count, and such weight, measure or count shall be marked on a label or tag attached thereto; provided, however, that vegetables may be sold by the head or bunch."

The brief states that the dealer has the following alternatives:

a. "Weigh the meat separately, and charge meat prices for so many pounds of meat, then put the wrapper on for delivery and charge for the wrapper or not, as he sees fit." It is pointed out that the meat packers object to this because of the probability of shrinkage between the time of packing and of sale.

b. "Sell the wrapper and meat together and mark the weight of the meat or the weight of the whole with the weight of the wrapper."

The plaintiff claims that in the case before the bar he was charged \$1.56 for meat, in which was included a payment of 10 cents for wrapping. The wrapper, including labor and all, only cost 2½ cents. Objection is raised to charging for the wrapper and telling the customer he is paying for meat. It is suggested that the price of the meat might be raised so as to cover the charge for paper, provided the customer knows how much meat he is getting, or a special charge might be specified for wrapping.

Evidence concerning the trade custom is regarding as favoring the contention of the people. The brief shows some interesting computations in this connection which indicate how large a loss has been borne by the purchasers. The figures compiled from the figures of the Thirteenth United States Census follow:

1909—NEW YORK STATE.

Hams, quantity in pounds.....	51,636,936
Value	\$7,053,027
Shoulders, bacon, sides, quantity	
in pounds	50,266,364
Value	\$8,064,612

It is estimated that about one-third of the hams sold are wrapped, and on the same basis as existed in the present case, where there was one ounce of paper to every pound sold, this would mean that the value of paper sold in this State six years ago at the rate of 13 cents a pound was \$314,954.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 23, 1915.

	Beefers.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,825	3,419	226	4,450
Jersey City	3,374	3,008	38,034	14,079
Central Union	2,285	319	1,768	—
Totals	8,484	6,746	40,028	18,529
Totals last week.....	8,002	9,304	54,698	22,321

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

are in the largest accumulation of any of the packers' selections, as several of the packers have them back into June. There has been comparatively little trading in packer light cows since about the middle of June, at which time Junes were sold around 23½@24c., and Julys around 24½@25c., but there was sufficient demand for heavy cows to run them up around 26c., in fact a few were sold at 26½c., consequently packers jumped the price of light cows up to 26½c., but were not able to make sales. Light cows are still freely offered at 26c. The slaughter of branded cows is very far below previous years, and with most of the tanning packers using all of the branded cows they produce, it does not leave many for outsiders. However, the market does not seem to advance over the last sale price of 23½c., at which a few are being offered. In native bulls the market cleaned up to the first of January. The last trading was at 21½c. Branded bulls generally held around 17½c. for northern points, 18c. for southern. However, very few are sold at over 16½c., although these sales included hides running back into February.

Boston.

Despite the falling off in the price of country hides the market is fundamentally strong but is suffering now from special and peculiar conditions. Several large dealers speculated in hides at the top of the market and because tanners would not follow the quotations up the market broke. Hides are scarce but tanners say there will have to be a recession in price before they come in. Most of the dealers who were not in on the big speculation are sitting tight and feel certain that prices will go back to former levels, especially as the big kill is soon coming on. Ohio buffs are quoted at 20c., with extremes at 21c. Occasionally there is a bid at 1½c. below this figure. Some dealers who are in actual need of money have sold some small lots of hides. The Southern situation is normal in the absence of sales. Far Southern hides are quoted from 16½@18c. for 25-60's; extremes and Northern Southerns are held at 19c. and possibly 19½c. Dealers report light receipts.

The calfskin market is not as strong as last week, as it has weakened sympathetically with hides. However, the weakness has not become as apparent as it is in the hide market. There are few skins at the collecting points and brokers see no reason for a further decline. Light skins are in fairly good demand and holders are able to dispose of all their light stock, which is an unusual condition for this market. New Englands, 4@5 lbs., are held at \$1.10@1.15; 5@7 lbs., \$1.55@1.60; 7@9 lbs., \$2.15@2.20; 9@12 lbs., \$2.55.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Market easy. Arrivals heavy. Buyers not interested. Quotations can be considered off from 1@1½c. No sales have as yet been made under the last selling prices. There are considerable arrivals of San Domingo of which there are now over 13,000 on hand and these are nominally quoted at 25c. for the dry and 20c. for the dry salted. Considerable green salted hides are also arriving. One steamer brought in 17,000 Central Americans, which are now offered, bringing the total stocks on hand up to 40,000 centrals. Forty-eight thousand Buenos Ayres arrived on another steamer imported for tanners' account. In addition there are stocks on hand consisting of 8,000 Bogota, 11,000 Orinoco and 4,000 Puerto Cabello. Three thousand wet salted Mexicans sold at around 19c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The only sale during the week was of 7,500 June, 7,500 July, Brooklyn cows which are reported to have brought 20½c. for June and 20½c. for July. Quite a drop from asking prices. This cleans out all Brooklyn cows of those two months. There are now on hand August kill which will probably total for the month about 7,500. Other quotations are nominal with absence of sales. Spraddle native steers, 28c.; native steers, 26½c.; 15,000 Colorados offered 22½c. This price would probably be shaded. Butts cleaned up.



THIS Emblem is rapidly becoming one of the most widely known trade marks on this continent; but even though it belted the earth, it could not stand more staunchly than it does today for the business principles underlying J-M Responsibility.

Manufacturers of

J-M Cold Storage Insulation.	J-M Pipe Coverings
J-M Hair Felt	J-M Packings
J-M Mineral Wool	J-M Waterproofing Materials
J-M Asbestos Roofings	J-M Mastic Flooring, etc.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Atlanta	Denver	Memphis	Philadelphia
Baltimore	Detroit	Milwaukee	Pittsburgh
Boston	Galveston	Minneapolis	Portland
Buffalo	Indianapolis	Newark	St. Louis
Chicago	Kansas City	New Orleans	Salt Lake City
Cincinnati	Los Angeles	New York	San Francisco
Cleveland	Louisville	Omaha	Seattle
Columbus			Toledo

3110A

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

measure for the greatly curtailed supply of hogs. Just as soon as a free marketward movement is started there will be a reaction in the trade.

Chicago got the big percentage of receipts in the distribution of sheep and lambs during the past few days and a liberal portion of supplies came from other markets consigned direct to slaughterers. Not for the past 10 years at this season have supplies from local sections been as light as they are at present and slaughterers are compelled to fill the bulk of their orders from range stock. While no feeding or breeding stock is allowed to leave this market as yet, owing to quarantine restrictions, orders are being filled for feeders at outlying feeding points. Every mail brings inquiry and orders for stock to go back to the country on breeding and feeding account, and indications point to the fact that not one order in ten will be filled, as feeders are reluctant to pay the seeming prohibitive prices that breeders and feeders are going at. There is no question that a less number are going back to the country than has been known for several years at this time, and an unusually high range of values throughout the winter months seems assured. With receipts estimated at 19,000 head Wednesday's market was firm and active, prices advancing 10@15c. per cwt. We quote: westerns.—Good to choice lambs, \$8.90@9.15; seconds, \$8@8.25; fat yearlings, \$6.85@7.25; good to choice wethers, \$6.25@6.50. Natives.—Good to choice lambs, \$8.65@8.85; poor to medium, \$8@8.40; culs., \$7@7.50; good to choice ewes, \$5.65@5.85; poor to medium, \$5.25@5.40; culs., \$4.25@4.75.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

9. Western grass beeves have been in active demand, and steady choice rangers selling up around \$8@8.50, and common to fair kinds and Texas at \$6.75@7.50. Cows and heifers have suffered a 15@25c. drop recently on ac-

count of the fact that packers are getting all the Texans and Mexicans they can use, and these displace the cows. Range of prices is practically from \$3.85@7.15, and the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at \$5.25@6.25. Veal calves continue firm at \$7@10, and bulls, stags, etc., unevenly lower, at from \$5@7.

Hog values have taken quite a brace lately owing to decreased receipts and a rather broader demand for the product. Receipts last week were 50,000 head, or much the same as a year ago. Quality runs to extremes and so do weights. With 8,000 hogs here today prices ruled a dime higher. Best lights brought \$7.40, as against \$7.30 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the packing hogs went at \$6.35@6.50, as against \$6.15@6.45 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb receipts have been on the record-breaking order, 105,000 last week, and yet prices have stiffened up under the influence of lively buying by both local packers and feeder buyers. Fully 40 per cent. of the receipts are selling to the feeder buyers. Fat lambs are selling at \$8.35@8.70, and feeder lambs at \$7.50@8.35. Fat yearlings, \$5.50@6.25; wethers, \$5.25@6, and ewes, \$4.50@5.35.

FEDERALLY INSPECTED SLAUGHTERS.

The Federal meat inspection service reports official figures of slaughters of meat animals under its jurisdiction in the United States for the first half of 1915 as 3,206,561 cattle, 961,909 calves, 20,282,410 hogs, 5,580,042 sheep and lambs and 60,953 goats. Compared to the first six months of 1914 this was an increase in cattle killing of about 208,000 head, almost four million more hogs and about 1,500,000 less sheep and lambs. The slaughter at Federally-inspected establishments is about 70 per cent. of the total commercial slaughter of the country.

The government's figures of Federally-inspected slaughters for June are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	139,247	43,694	223,170	544	521,864
Fort Worth	40,933	8,392	24,751	1,190	29,493
Kansas City	64,495	4,914	80,997	2,543	223,142
National Stock Yards	27,906	3,397	72,402	47	144,474
South Omaha	59,154	1,086	90,209	322	190,202
South St. Joseph	23,341	1,747	31,651	45	131,911
Sioux City, Iowa	16,409	1,669	3,288	520	125,798
All other establishments	202,296	133,133	356,185	1,443	1,870,038
Total, June, 1915	578,751	197,462	882,662	6,663	3,245,922
Total, June, 1914	490,302	186,771	1,113,437	17,114	2,925,635
Total, January-June, 1915	3,206,561	961,909	5,580,042	60,953	20,282,410
Total, January-June, 1914	2,998,846	923,019	6,900,255	71,326	16,566,203

August 21, 1915.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.20@9.75
Common to fair native steers.....	6.00@8.00
Oxen and steers.....	4.50@8.25
Bulls.....	4.65@7.00
Cows.....	3.25@6.75
Good to choice native steers a year ago.....	8.15@9.60

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@13.50
Live calves, skin milk.....	—@—
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.	@ 6.50
Live lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.	@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice.....	8.90@ 9.15
Live lambs, culs.....	5.50@ 7.50
Live sheep, culs.....	2.00@ 2.50
Live sheep, ewes.....	3.50@ 5.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7.70
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 8.25
Pigs.....	@ 8.35
Roughs.....	6.50@ 6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	14 1/2@15
Choice native light.....	14 @14 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	13 1/2@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@14 1/2
Choice native light.....	@15
Native, common to fair.....	@14
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	@13 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	@12
Good to choice heifers.....	@14
Common to fair heifers.....	@13
Choice cows.....	@12
Common to fair cows.....	@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10 @10 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	17 1/2@18
No. 2 ribs.....	15 1/2@16
No. 3 ribs.....	13 @14
No. 1 loins.....	17 1/2@18
No. 2 loins.....	15 1/2@16
No. 3 loins.....	13 @14
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	16 1/2@17
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	16 @16 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	14 1/2@15 1/2
No. 1 rounds.....	13 1/2@14
No. 2 rounds.....	12 1/2@13
No. 3 rounds.....	11 1/2@12
No. 1 chuck.....	12 @12 1/2
No. 2 chuck.....	10 1/2@11
No. 3 chuck.....	9 @10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	19 @19 1/2
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	17 @18
Western calves, choice.....	16 1/2@17 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	15 @16
Grassers and buttermilks.....	13 @14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@11%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@11 1/2%
Pigs.....	@12%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@16
Lambs, choice.....	@15
Lambs, good.....	@14
Lambs, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, choice.....	@12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11
Sheep, culs.....	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@15 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@15
Smoked picnics, light.....	@11
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@10 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .26
No. 2 skins.....	@ .24
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .20
Ticky skins.....	@ .20
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .30
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .28
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .28
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ .33
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ .30
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ .31
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ .25
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .42
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .39
Branded kips.....	@ .26
Heavy branded kips.....	@ .30
Ticky kips.....	@ .26
Heavy tacky kips.....	@ .30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 @20
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	16 1/2@19
Frozen pork loins.....	12 1/2@16
Fresh pork tenderloin.....	25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	22
Shoulders, city.....	13
Shoulders, Western.....	12
Butts, regular.....	14
Butts, boneless.....	16 1/2
Fresh hams, city.....	11
Fresh hams, Western.....	15
Fresh picnic hams.....	10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 lbs.	\$70.00@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 lbs.	60.00@ 65.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	65.00@ 70.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 lbs.	85.00@
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @14c.
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @11c.
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c.
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c.
Sweetbreads, beef.....	30c.
Calves' livers.....	25c.
Beef kidneys.....	12c.
Mutton kidneys.....	10c.
Livers, beef.....	9 @12c.
Oxtails.....	8 @10c.
Hearts, beef.....	7c.
Rolla, beef.....	30c.
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @35c.
Lamb's fries.....	8 @10c.
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@12 1/2c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12 1/2c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35c.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@.80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@.70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@.50
Hog, American, free of salt, tea, or bbls. per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@.30
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@.70
Hog, middles.....	@.70
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@.11
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@.19
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@.11
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@.11
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@.11
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@.74
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white.....	20
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19 1/2
Pepper, red.....	21
Allspice.....	4 1/2
Cinnamon.....	16
Coriander.....	4 1/2
Cloves.....	18
Ginger.....	14
Mace.....	62

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	10 @20%

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, nearby choice.....	20 @20 1/2
Fowls.....	16 @17
Roosters.....	—@11 1/2
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@18 1/2
Geese, per lb.	@12

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	25 1/4@26
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	26 1/4@27
Creamery, Firsts.....	24 @25 1/4
Process, Extras.....	23 @23 1/4
Process, Firsts.....	22 @23

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	26 @27
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	24 @25 1/4
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	22 1/2@23 1/4
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	21 @22
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	19 1/2@20
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	17 @17 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed
